Ministry of the Solicitor General Annual Report 1985/86

Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Office of the Fire Marshal
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission
Emergency Planning Ontario

87-04728/

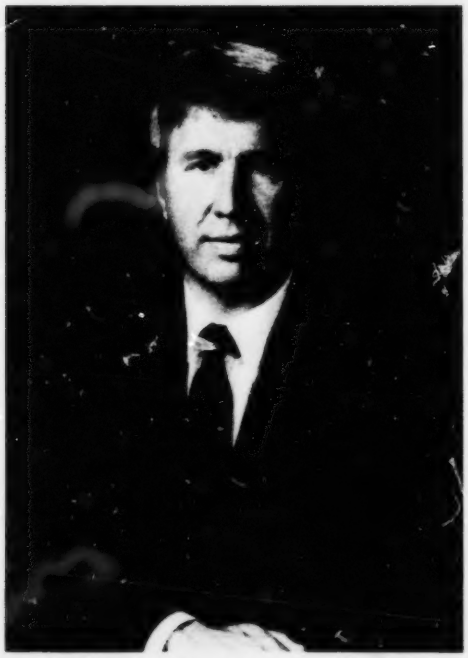
STATUTES ADMINISTERED

Anatomy Act
Coroners Act
Egress From Public Buildings Act
Emergency Plans Act, 1983
Fire Accidents Act
Fire Departments Act
Fire Fighters' Exemption Act
Fire Marshals Act
Hotel Fire Safety Act
Human Tissue Gift Act
Lightning Rods Act
Ministry of the Solicitor General Act
Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act
Police Act
Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
Public Works Protection Act
Retail Business Holidays Act

Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1986

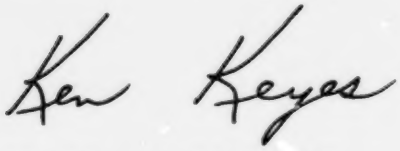
The Honourable Ken Keyes
SOLICITOR GENERAL



John D. Takach
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor

May it please Your Honour:
It is my pleasure to present to Your Honour the fourteenth annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

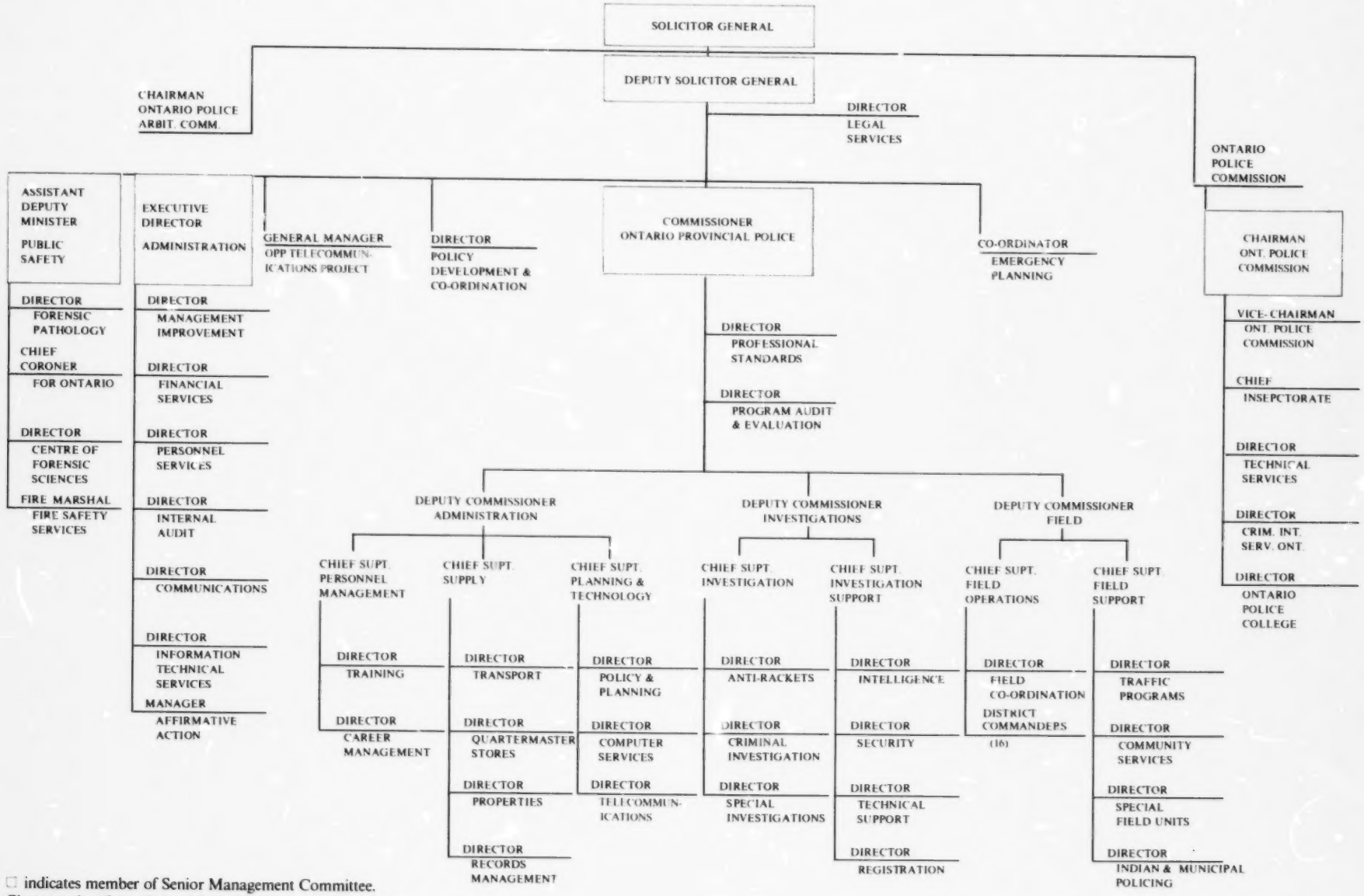


The Honourable Ken Keyes
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Contents

Ministry Organization Chart IV
The Ministry 1
The Ministry Office 1
Ontario Police Commission 3
Ontario Provincial Police 9
Public Safety Division 15
  Office of the Fire Marshal 15
  Centre of Forensic Sciences 20
  Office of the Chief Coroner 24
  Forensic Pathology 26
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission 27
Emergency Planning Ontario 28
Administration Division 29
Statistics 32

SENIOR ORGANIZATION CHART
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL



□ indicates member of Senior Management Committee.
Photographs of members of Senior Management Committee appear in the appropriate sections of this annual report.

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for overseeing law enforcement and public safety across Ontario. To effectively carry out this mandate, the Ministry supervises all police services by the Ontario Provincial Police and all municipal and regional forces throughout the province, is the direct civilian authority for the Ontario Provincial Police, which has expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement throughout Ontario, administers a specialized scientific criminal analysis facility, maintains adequate standards for the fire safety services province-wide, determines the cause of death in unusual circumstances, oversees a forensic pathology service and co-ordinates all emergency planning in Ontario.

These diverse and complex responsibilities are administered by the staffs of a number of highly-specialized organizations, all of which fall under the aegis of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. These agencies of the Ministry are:

- The Ontario Police Commission, which supervises the delivery of police service across the province and, in addition to its regulatory and investigative capability, operates the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, near London, for the training of all police officers and provides assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications;
- The Ontario Provincial Police, a force of more than 5,000 men and women which is responsible for policing all of Ontario except those regions and municipalities with their own forces — a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square kilometres;
- The Office of the Chief Coroner, which is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances of sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths;
- The Centre of Forensic Sciences, which provides scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of objects and materials involved in injuries or deaths occurring in unusual circumstances;
- The Office of the Fire Marshal, which is dedicated to preventing or minimizing the loss of life or property from fire and co-ordinates virtually every aspect of fire prevention, firefighting and fire investigation in Ontario;
- Forensic Pathology, which assists in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances by applying the techniques of forensic pathology; and
- Emergency Planning Ontario, which is responsible for co-ordinating the province's response in most types of emergencies.

The Ministry Office

Ken Keyes, Solicitor General
John D. Takach, Deputy Solicitor General

The operations of all the ministry's agencies are co-ordinated and directed by the Ministry Office, which consists of an executive group composed of the Minister and the Deputy Minister.

The Minister, Deputy Minister, and Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division, the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Executive Director responsible for the Administration Division form the Senior Management Committee (SMC). This committee meets at least weekly with the Deputy Minister as chairman. The Minister attends as frequently as his schedule permits.

In addition to a small support staff for the Minister and the Deputy Minister, the Ministry Office includes personnel with expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry by way of legal services and policy co-ordination.

The Ministry's role as the civilian authority for the police service in Ontario and as the ministry responsible for the Police Act is one which is:

- direct with respect to the Ontario Provincial Police and indirect with the 125 municipal and regional police forces, each of which has its own local civilian authority, but nevertheless province-wide pursuant to the responsibilities which makes the province responsible for law enforcement; and
- shared with the Ministry of the Attorney General which provides legal and other prosecutorial advice to all police forces in Ontario; and
- in relation to the municipal and regional police forces, carried out in large measure by its civilian agency, the Ontario Police Commission.

The civilian authority role with respect to law enforcement in Ontario is one which involves a variety of initiatives and policies designed to ensure that police officers, chiefs and departments are:

- given the necessary degree of independence for the proper performance of the statutory and common law powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities of

peace officers;

- required, at the same time, to be fully accountable to the civilian authority, both local and provincial, for the exercise of those powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Fire Departments Act and the Fire Marshals Act. Both pieces of legislation permit the Office of the Fire Marshal to play a co-ordinating role with respect to fire departments throughout the province.

The medical and scientific services provided by the Chief Coroner, the Director of Forensic Pathology, and the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences are available to all law enforcement agencies and relevant public service agencies throughout the province.

The Legal Branch
John M. Ritchie, Director

The legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all parts of the Ministry. It assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, regulations and orders-in-council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1985-86 included work on comprehensive reviews of the Police Act and the Fire Departments Act, the revision and extension of the Fire Code, the amendment of the Human Tissue Gift Act and the amendment of regulations under the Anatomy Act and the Coroners Act.

Members of the branch are involved in training and development courses for police officers and firefighters and give instruction on the conduct of prosecutions, the Young Offenders Act, the Charter of Rights and freedom of information and privacy laws, among other matters. The branch was also heavily involved in issues involving firearms, occupational health and safety, the policing of Indian reserves and private investigators and security guards. The Retail Business Holidays Act is administered by the branch.

Policy Development & Co-ordination Branch
P.M. Caney, Director

The Policy Development and Co-ordination Branch has responsibility for defining long and short-term policies relating to the delivery of public safety services in the province. The branch initiates its own projects and also co-ordinates policy development activities undertaken by other areas of the Ministry.

As part of a government-wide initiative, the branch drafted a strategic plan for the Ministry. Demographic and social changes will be actively monitored by the branch in future years to enable the Ministry to remain responsive to the changing needs of the public it serves.

The branch is participating in a review of the services provided to victims of crime, with particular regard to victims of spousal and sexual assault.

Community Justice Week, held in April each year, was organized through a committee representing the ministries in the justice field. Branch staff served on the provincial organizing committee, and facilitated liaison among local and provincial police and Justice Week community organizers.

During Ontario Crime Prevention Week in November, 11 crime prevention seminars were conducted. At each, the Solicitor General presented Crime Prevention Awards to citizens and police who encouraged the development of crime prevention programs in their communities. Because 1985 was International Year of the Youth, a special Youth Award was presented as well.

The Solicitor General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention continued to provide support to the Ministry's programs during the year. In addition, branch staff offered advice to police forces on the development of local crime prevention initiatives. A new pamphlet on child sexual abuse and a robbery prevention kit for retail outlets received wide distribution. Branch staff worked with a number of corporate sponsors on joint projects in aid of crime prevention.

The comprehensive study of municipal policing and the Ontario Provincial Police has entered a final development phase, which consists of a review of the provisions of the Police Act regarding the division of responsibility for providing and maintaining police forces. One of the prime objectives of the study is to eliminate or reduce the number the number of anomalies and inequities which presently exist. Care is being taken to ensure that any change in policy or any new policies that are created do not in turn create other inconsistencies. This latest phase of the study involves the branch, the Ontario Police Commission and the Ontario Provincial Police.

The initiative regarding missing and abducted children which started in 1984 continues to be a matter of concern. Efforts to raise this matter beyond Ontario's borders were rewarded by the announcement from the Solicitor General of Canada that a National Registry would be in place by July 1986, that there will be a Canadian Information Centre on missing children, as well as research projects in four Canadian cities. The Ministry has indicated its enthusiastic support of those programs and will continue to seek ways to develop new programs in Ontario or to assist existing programs relating to missing and abducted children.

In 1985, the attention of the Ministry was again drawn to waterways policing and the search and rescue activities which take place on Ontario's waterways. A number of organizations are expressing concern over the actions of some boaters, with particular regard to drinking and excessive speed. The Ministry's initiatives include the formation of a

committee with representatives from police and other organizations concerned with waterways policing and boating safety. Its purpose is to review the issues involved and to determine what can be done with existing resources to improve co-ordination among the participating organizations and increase safety awareness of the boating public.

OPP Telecommunications Project
D. Scott Campbell, General Manager

An OPP Telecommunications Project Team was established in January, 1983 to continue the design and implementation of a new province-wide mobile radio system for the Ontario Provincial Police. The new radio network is a trunked cellular system. It will use centralized radio dispatching on a district basis. Each of the 16 independent district systems will have a communications centre and a significant number of remote tower sites. All 186 detachments will have direct telephone linking to the appropriate communications centre to complement the radio system. The telephone system will also provide switched telephone access between adjacent communications centres. In addition, there will be toll-free access from the communications centre to the respective detachments' local public telephone exchange. Calls from the public, including those made on telephones located outside detachments for the emergency police service, will be carried on the public telephone system directly to the respective communications centres. Those calls will be toll-free (inwatts or local calls).

During 1985-86, the project team completed technical field tests of the Motorola mobile radio equipment. These tests were designed to assess the adequacy of the equipment in meeting previously-defined technical design requirements.

Project staff completed the preparation of a report to Management Board of Cabinet which included, among other items, an analysis of the alternative linking system (either leased or owned, or a combination of both) and an estimate of the total funding needed to implement the system.

In early March, 1986, Management Board and Cabinet approved the Project Implementation Alternatives Report for completion of the system using an owned microwave system. The approved funding level is $106.9 million in 1985 dollars.

Project staff are now proceeding with implementation of the system.

Ontario Police Commission

Shaun MacGrath, Chairman
John MacBeth, Vice-Chairman
Dr. Reva Gerstein, Jennifer F. Lynch,
D. G. Stewart, Winfield McKay/Members

The Ontario Police Commission is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the viability and adequacy of policing across the province.

In Ontario there are 125 police forces with an aggregate authorized strength of 13,117 officers. Additionally, the Ontario Provincial Police Force has an authorized strength of 4,347 officers. During 1985, policing in Ontario cost approximately $1.07 billion, about $140 million of which was provided to the municipal and regional forces through grants from the provincial treasury.

The functions of the Commission, as described in the Police Act, can be summarized as supervising, monitoring, training, and offering technical and operational advice and assistance in an effort to maintain adequate police service. Although these functions have become the central objectives of the Commission since its inception in 1962, there has been a continued effort as well to establish acceptable and uniform standards of police performance.

The Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing of any municipality; and on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the Commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with the Police Act and prescribed regulations.

From its outset, the year under review proved to be a particularly eventful, busy and significant year for the Ontario Police Service.

The police officer works in a changing society and there is nothing constant about the range and variety of police duties, just as there is nothing constant about the appearance of criminals, the state of public order or, at deeper levels , the hidden trends in society that dispose persons to organized criminal activity or to civil unrest.

The first threat of terrorist activity in Ontario, more organized criminal enterprises and the introduction of the Young Offenders Act increased demands made on the police service.

During 1985, there were seven reported instances of a civilian being killed and nine of a civilian being

injured by the discharge of a police firearm. An eighth person died in 1985 as a result of wounds suffered in a shooting in the fall of 1984. In addition, there were four reported instances of civilians being wounded by police firearms last year. Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario police forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service firearms are used.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fatalities	3	3	2	7	8
Woundings	9	0	9	11	4

Citizens' complaints against police decreased 1.79 per cent across Ontario in 1985, reversing a trend which saw a modest increase in previous years. Excluding Metropolitian Toronto, which is now served by an independent Police Complaints Commissioner, there were 1,592 complaints registered with municipal police forces in 1985, compared with 1,621 in 1984.

Police officers in Ontario have responded to the complaints program. Many more complaints are now handled by local boards of commissioners of police, resulting in fewer appeals to the Ontario Police Commission.

The number of complaints referred to the Ontario Police Commission for review and investigation dropped slightly in 1985. There were 91 such reviews in 1985 compared to 107 in 1984.

The following tables give the number of complaints received in 1985, compared to the previous year, plus the manner in which those complaints where the investigation was concluded in the calendar year were handled.

It should be noted that the number of dispositions exceeds the number of complaints received, primarily due to the double and sometimes triple listing of individual cases. For example, of the 1,361 cases which were resolved by discussion and explanation of procedures, many were also listed in subsequent categories.

Figures tabulated below show that 181 police officers were charged under the Criminal Code or the Police Act, or otherwise disciplined, as result of citizens' complaints in 1985. This covers all municial forces in the province, with the exception of the Metro Toronto force, plus the Ontario Provincial Police.

Type of complaint	1985	1984
Excessive use of force	402	428
Harassment	79	68
Improper conduct	571	543
Inadequate service	150	151
Miscellaneous other	390	431
Total complaints	1,592	1,621

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

Resolved (by discussion and explanation of prodedures)	1,361	1,170
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	452	433
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	301	365
Not sustained (evidence to prove/ disprove allegation cannot be produced)	282	279
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	194	196
Sustained in part (evidence supports part of allegation)	66	71
Pending (still under investigation	219	271

In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

Officers charged (Criminal Code)	8	13
Officers charged (Police Act)	29	23
Officers otherwise disciplined	144	122

The monitoring and service functions of the Commission consist of work undertaken by the following branches and the Ontario Police College.

Inspectorate Services Branch, Stan Raike, Chief

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides annual assessments and reviews of police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, inspectorate services officers provide advice, assistance and guidance to chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, and conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

The first priority of the branch is to assist the Commission in discharging its legislated function as set out in the Police Act. It accomplishes this by:

- annual on-site assessments and examinations of municipal police forces in the province;
- reporting to the Commission, municipal police authorities and chiefs of police its findings and recommendations for changes and improvements in the management and operation of police forces;
- responding to requests for assistance and advice, from municipal police authorities and chiefs of police, in handling special problems respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- assisting municipal police authorities, when asked to do so, in setting up selection procedures for the appointment of chiefs of police and deputy chiefs of police;

- maintaining a close liaison with chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, in addition to regular visits, by attending the zone meetings and annual conferences of their associations;
- on direction of the Commission, investigating or inquiring into any matters affecting the policing needs of a community or the adequacy of its police force and making recommendations to the Commission respecting the manner in which the problem may be resolved;
- upon request, to give advice to the Commission in assisting it to discharge its duty to determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

In 1985, the chief and five members of the branch made on-site assessments and examinations of most of the municipal police forces in the province.

Ontario Police College, Douglas Drinkwalter, Director

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College in Aylmer provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

An overall increase of 18 per cent was experienced in student intake numbers in 1985. This significant increase was largely attributable to an expanded recruit enrolment and more activity in the unscheduled courses developed by the Special Projects Unit. Probationary constables totals were increased by 452.

Throughout the year, the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	741
• Probationary Constable "B"	521
• Senior and Special Courses	4,940
	6,202

In total, 78 different programs were offered and successfully delivered at all levels in 1985. As many of these programs were repeated on more than a single occasion, it is interesting to report that a total of 263 groups or classes were received, accommodated and trained during the year. This represents an increase of 46 classes.

With an increased total of 6,202 students, the College experienced a greatly increased number of student weeks of training, from 14,334 to 18,283. This translated into a calculated cost per student week of $306, given an approved operating budget of $5.6 million. The significant reduction in cost per student week of training is directly related to the sharp increase in the number of students processed.

A variety of new programs were introduced throughout 1985. Each addition was the result of a need identified in the police and criminial justice communities.

Solicitor General Ken Keyes presented Crime Prevention Awards to six youngsters from Central Public School in Kingston who found a wallet containing a large amount of money and returned it intact to its grateful owner.

New programs in 1985 included advanced accident investigation, advanced criminal investigation, computer crime investigation, facial composite, intelligence unit management, a Police Act seminar and a course on police planning. Others dealt with computer investigation, investigation and control, firearms instruction, police chaplains, undercover operations, informant development and police educators.

During 1985, the recruit driver training program underwent further refinement and now enjoys a tremendously positive reputation throughout the police community.

Also developed and implemented was a specific "containment exercise" which involves the safe apprehension of violators in a manner which prevents the chance of a pursuit occurring.

The College physical training staff continue to test candidates for interested police forces to assist in the screening of applicants, many of whom, surprisingly, are found to be unfit. It is discouraging that some probationary constables, once enrolled and admitted to the College, are found to be totally incapable of achieving program success either by reason of their unacceptable level of fitness or by virtue of the severity of debilitating and lingering injury.

Having installed a microfiche reader/printer in 1984, the library staff continues to store large quantities of research data and relevant police texts.

Another growth spurt was experienced in terms of collection itself. There are now in excess of 10,000 volumes in the entire collection, an increase of 11 per cent over last year. There has also been a further increase in the use of the library, with its direct circulation now reaching over 3,000.

The audio-visual section continues to improve the excellence of video equipment and sound systems in the College. Programs everywhere are greatly enhanced through the continuous innovation undertaken by this unit.

Intelligence Services Branch, Inspector Don Wilson, OPP Director, CISO Provincial Bureau Ian MacDiarmid, Advisor

The Intelligence Services Branch of the Commission has three primary functions:

- Financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the provincial bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (CISO);
- Provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network for the exclusive use of CISO member forces;
- Training about various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels.

The CISO provincial bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for 31 member forces and 15 affiliates. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff, it includes six seconded police officers who are intelligence specialists. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of an OPP inspector and the governing body of CISO, which is made up of the heads of the 31 forces and the chairman, vice-chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The program instituted by the provincial bureau has resulted in greater communication between CISO field intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information among Ontario's major police forces.

Three federal and four provincial computer terminals in the provincial bureau facilitated the rapid retrieval of information for CISO forces. Joint-forces operations across the province continue to be the main generators of intelligence data and their numbers show no sign of decreasing in the foreseeable future.

The joint-force operation concept continues as the primary weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of very professional and sophisticated police officers. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued, as well as revealing the extent of organized crime in the provinces.

Technical Services Branch, Sid Preece, Director

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

This branch specializes in the application of high technology solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the province's police forces.

Computerization can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The branch continued its efforts in 1985 to encourage police forces to take advantage of information systems technology. Major achievements have been realized in that all major forces have now recognized the value and benefit of computerization and are embarking on plans to install systems.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system. The hardware and software are all housed in the CPIC building in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters complex in Ottawa.

The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. In Ontario, access to this information is available to 125 municipal police forces and to all OPP detachments via electronic computer terminals connected to Ottawa by means of a private dedicated network of high-speed communications lines.

During 1985, the criteria which must be met prior to the installation of a CPIC terminal was amended. Police forces which operate 24 hours a day and record a minimum of 1,200 occurrences per year may now qualify for a terminal.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may modify or remove it from the CPIC files. There were 77,567,584 CPIC transactions processed on the network during 1985 by all users.

The responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission, necessitating the services of three auditor/analysts. These specialists, assisted by seconded police officers, conduct system audits and provide training and assistance to operators throughout the Ontario police community. A total of 123 audits were conducted

Police officers from across the province have learned the intricacies of advanced driver training -- one of dozens of courses taught at the Ontario Police College.

during 1985 covering 50 municipal and regional forces and 73 OPP detachments.

The Suspended Driver Control Centre has responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the CPIC system. In 1985 the Centre received 210,000 new suspensions from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. As of the end of December there were 174,845 active suspensions records on CPIC.

While the exact number of charges of driving while suspended is not a statistic that can be kept at the Centre, the effectiveness can be measured by other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of information. The police notified 26,000 persons of the suspension of their driver's licence and confiscated 13,500 driver's licences.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1985. The system provides police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver's licence files.

The total number of queries processed during 1985 was 4,359,512, of which 1,267,795 were to the driver's licence file and 3,091,717 to the vehicle file. The response time to a query is approximately 10 seconds.

Driver's photographs began to appear on Ontario licences in February, 1986 and Technical Services staff have worked with personnel from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to identify enforcement concerns. Emphasis by the branch, with assistance from a number of forces and related agencies, has been primarily directed towards ensuring both document and system security and recognizing the required policy and legislative changes necessary to support the program. An information/training bulletin informing all police forces of the new licence and its impact on enforcement was developed and distributed in the latter part of 1985.

During 1985 the communications services section of the branch focused its attention on providing a number of services to the Ontario police community.

The Communications Systems Consulting Service is provided to Ontario police forces to ensure that specific equipment being purchased is correct and in the best interest of the individual police forces, and is compatible with established systems and future plans for all police communications systems in Ontario. The Integrated Radio Services Program was established in 1972 to assist forces on the installation of modern two-way radio systems. Services to the forces include financial assistance, system design and specification writing, purchase recommendations, installation advice and system acceptance testing. The Radio Test Maintenance Program is designed to test installed radio systems to ensure that the systems are continuing to operate at adequate levels for the operational police officer. The Telephone Advisory Service was initiated during the year to provide information to police force managers on the adequacy of a police force telephone system. To date, 27 police forces have taken advantage of this service.

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel that provides a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The channel has been implemented in 102 of the 125 municipal police forces in the province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

Support Services Branch, Sid Fairweather, General Manager

This branch provides general administrative services to all branches and sections of the Commission. It maintains overall control of financial, secretarial, purchasing and personnel services and linkages to the Ministry.

Within the branch, the administrative technology section maintains comprehensive crime statistics and other police-related information on police budget and resources data to aid police forces and agencies of government.

Studies are conducted, upon direction or request, of police forces workload, resources/officer deployment and records support systems and procedures. The Commission's computer-based analysis system provides in-depth workload information from which assessments of the police resources may be made.

The design, development and implementation of a province-wide domestic violence information system was completed and will supply concerned agencies with definitive information with which to address this particular crime.

The Solicitor General's Special Committee on Police Pursuits undertook an exhaustive study of vehicle pursuit policy in Ontario and possible alternatives during 1985.

The report was presented to the Minister on December 20, 1985, and included 31 recommendations for consideration. The committee, which included representatives of the police community and private citizens, was chaired by John P. MacBeth, Vice-Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission.

While the number of actual pursuits did decline in 1985, more people were killed or injured. There were 1,281 recorded pursuits last year, compared to 1,447 in 1984. There were eight deaths recorded in 1985 — seven citizens and one police officer. That compares to six civilian deaths in 1984.

Similarly, the number of injuries increased from 223 in 1984 (including 58 police officers) to 252 in 1985 (including 56 police officers).

There was also an increase in the number of charges laid against both fleeing motorists and police officers in 1985.

The results of the 1985 analysis are as follows:

		% of total
Total number of pursuits	1,281	
Number of pursuits abandoned	234	18.27
Number of pursuits resulting in death	7	.55
Number of pursuits resulting in injury	160	12.49
Number of pursuits resulting in property damage	343	26.78
Number of cases in which firearms involved	23	1.80
Number of drivers impaired by alcohol	208	16.24
Number of drivers impaired by drugs	6	.47
Number of citizens killed	7	
Number of police killed	1	
Number of citizens injured	196	
Number of police injured	56	
Citizens property damage	$970,572	
Police property damage	$247,223	
Charges laid against citizens:		
Criminal Code	1,548	
Highway Traffic Act	1,354	
Other	195	
Charges laid against officers:		
Police Act	3	
Number of cases in which licence suspended	313	

Crime Prevention Liaison Officer and Victim Assistance Co-ordinator

One of the fastest growing areas in policing in Ontario is crime prevention, with innovations in this field appearing almost daily. The Crime Prevention Liaison Officer, appointed in 1984, serves as a liaison between the Commission and police forces in Ontario. As the provincial co-ordinator of crime prevention programs, the officer is responsible to the Ontario Police Commission for:

- assisting with all crime prevention courses at the Ontario Police College;
- gathering, recording and sharing innovations with police forces across Ontario. The liaison officer is also available to visit the forces on a consultative basis, providing this information with some tailoring to individual needs, to assist the forces in the development and initiation of crime prevention programs;
- researching crime prevention programs in other jurisdictions with a view to introducing the most effective ones in Ontario.

In 1985, the liaison officer was involved in the development of three major programs across the province - Hydro on Watch (H.O.W.), Realty Watch and the Mac's Milk Crime Prevention Calendar.

He was also involved in the development of program resource material for use by police officers. This took the form of four Crimeproofing pamphlets dealing with crime prevention issues as they relate to women, seniors and children. A Robbery Prevention Kit was developed and will be distributed in 1986.

During Crime Prevention Week in November, the liaison officer was involved in sponsoring 11 seminars held throughout Ontario.

The seminars dealt with issues that the local steering committee, comprised primarily of police officers, felt required some increase in awareness. In total, almost 2,500 people attended these seminars and the feedback has been excellent. At each seminar the Solicitor General presented the annual crime prevention awards for the area.

The Solicitor General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention has completed its first full year and has been instrumental in the creation and direction of the programming completed by the liaison officer. The vast and widely varying fields of experience of the committee members has been an asset throughout 1985.

In addition to its regular meetings, members of this committee have been involved in reviewing and appraising the direction of the programs on an individual basis. They are able to provide views of interest from many fields and new avenues of dissemination of material to the public.

In November 1984, a police officer was seconded to the Ontario Police Commission to serve as the Victim Assistance Co-ordinator for the Commission and the Ministry.

The terms of reference of this position are to advise and assist the Commission and the Solicitor General in formulating, developing and promoting an acceptable and uniform level of victim assistance by police forces throughout Ontario.

Currently, recommendations from the federal/provincial Task Force on Justice for Victims of Crime, dealing with the training of police officers to the needs of victims, are being examined. Courses offered at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Academy and the C.O. Bick College are being looked at to see how they are addressing this area.

Domestic (spousal) assault remains a major concern. In light of the public statements made by both the Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Commission about police laying charges in these situations, it was imperative that the public realize that domestic violence is seen as a serious offence by police forces across the province.

To ensure this awareness, a domestic violence statistical form was developed. The development of comparative statistics on a uniform, province-wide basis is the most appropriate method of evaluating the effectiveness of laying charges as a means of dealing with domestic assault.

A Child Sexual Abuse pamphlet was developed by the Ministry and is available to all forces. A second pamphlet, Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime, will be available in 1986.

Ontario Provincial Police

R. Archie Ferguson, Commissioner
R.S. Rose, Deputy Commissioner
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner
C.A. Naismith, Deputy Commissioner

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing that part of Ontario not having a police force. In addition to its general responsibilities, the Force is specifically charged with maintaining specialized investigative and enforcement capabilities to assist municipal police forces.

During 1985, the OPP provided policing services for some 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and 22,307 kilometres of King's Highways with in the province. In addition, the Force has the responsibility for policing approximately 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario waterways. The authorized strength of the Force as of December 31, 1985 was 4,347 uniformed members and 1,238 civilian personnel.

Over the past year, the OPP handled 94,617 non-traffic criminal offences, an increase of 3.6 per cent over 1984. Crimes against persons increased by 11.3 per cent. Crimes against property also increased in 1985 over 1984 — 50,623 in comparison with 49,538. The most significant increases were in breaking and entering (4.3 per cent), and theft of motor vehicles (10.6 per cent) categories. By location, 10 districts showed increases in criminal offences ranging from 25 per cent in District 10 (Perth) to 1.5 per cent in District 8 (Peterborough). The remaining OPP districts had decreases ranging from 6.6 per cent in District 12 (North Bay) to 1.6 per cent in District 7 (Barrie) and District 13 (Sudbury).

In comparison with 1984, traffic collisions increased by 6.3 per cent in 1985. Fatal collisions increased by 3.0 per cent and persons killed by 8.0 per cent. Personal injury accidents also increased, (10.9 per cent) as did the number of persons injured (11.0 per cent). Reportable property damage collisions (over $700 property damage) increased by 2.9 per cent and non-reportable property damage collisions by 10.1 per cent.

In 1985, various new initiatives were undertaken by the OPP. In January, the General Headquarters Awareness Program was initiated. During each week throughout the year, five field constables participated in a three-day program hosted by Commissioner Ferguson and his senior staff. All 184 year-round detachments were represented in this program. This sharing of information left everyone involved with a greater appreciation of the magnitude of functions performed by the Force.

In July 1985, responding to a dramatic climb in fatal motor vehicle accidents, senior Force managers developed and implemented the highly successful "Strict is Fair" traffic enforcement program. This unique action-oriented program received wide public support and has since been adopted under various names by other Ontario police forces.

Success of this program can be attributed to a number of planned initiatives. These included a concentrated province-wide media campaign and the reallocation of enforcement resources where required. Traffic enforcement officers responded by increasing Provincial Offences Act charges by some 40 per cent. Force management intends to carry 'Strict is Fair' into 1986, extending the program to Ontario waterways.

The year 1985 also represented the 25th anniversary of the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary. In honour of the Silver Jubilee a mass inspection was held at Queen's University, Kingston. The inspecting officer was Lieutenant-Governor John Black Aird. Included in the inspecting party were Premier Frank Miller and Commissioner R.A. Ferguson.

The OPP is organized in seven divisions; Field Operations, Field Support, Investigation, Personnel Management, Supply and Planning and Technology Division. The Office of the Commissioner provides for the overall control and management of the OPP. The responsibilities and structure of each of these divisions is as follows:

Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner, comprised of the Professional Standards Branch, the Program Audit and Evaluation Branch, the Protocol Officer and the

A remote-control robot is used by the Ontario Provincial Police in bomb-disposal situations or other circumstances which could prove life-threatening to an officer.

OPP personnel from across Southern Ontario were called in to help last year when a tornado touched down 50 miles north of Toronto.

Force Adjudicator, performs a range of functions critical to the operation of the Force.

Professional Standards Branch is responsible for the administrative processing and investigation of all complaints against members and/or policing services.

Program Audit and Evaluation Branch is responsible for conducting in-depth evaluations of major Force programs. This involves the analysis of law enforcement, administrative and support services.

The Force Adjudicator exercises the powers of the Commissioner at disciplinary hearings. The Force Protocol Officer advises on special events and ceremonial matters, and acts as the senior aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Field Operations Division
H. Kostuck, Chief Superintendent

Field Operations Division administers field personnel providing law enforcement services to those areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. The division provides supervision and direction to the 189 field locations throughout the province.

Field Co-ordination Branch provides administrative co-ordination for a number of Force programs. These include the District Crime Squad Program, Court Officers Program and the Helicopter Program. In addition, this branch is responsible for co-ordinating the deployment of manpower during major occurrences.

The activities of both Force helicopters, a Bell 206L Long Ranger and a Bell 206B Jet Ranger, are supervised by Field Co-ordination Branch. During 1985 they logged a total of 1,345 flying hours in 613 occurences. Included in this total were 67 search and rescue assignments during which 26 persons were located. Assistance was also provided in 19 drowning occurrences.

The 16 Field Districts, comprised of 189 detachments — including 13 municipal and five summer detachments — are responsible for law enforcement duties which encompass both traffic patrol and the enforcement of federal and provincial statutes.

As of December 31, 1985 the commanders of OPP's 16 districts were:

District 1 (Chatham), Supt. M.R. Speicher
District 2 (London), Supt. H.E. Sparling
District 3 (Burlington), Supt. R.J. Crowley
District 5 (Downsview), Supt. C.A.M. Cousens
District 6 (Mount Forest), Supt. A.R. MacMartin
District 7 (Barrie), Supt. R.W. Burkett
District 8 (Peterborough), Supt. J.E. Closs
District 9 (Belleville), Supt. H.G. Campbell
District 10 (Perth), Supt. N.R. Skinner
District 11 (Long Sault), Supt. M.J. Culkeen
District 12 (North Bay), Supt. M.E. Cooke
District 13 (Sudbury), Supt. J.P. MacDonald
District 14 (Sault Ste. Marie), Supt. E.L. Schroder
District 15 (South Porcupine), Supt. J.G. Irwin
District 16 (Thunder Bay), Supt. W.B. O'Rourke
District 17 (Kenora), Supt. D.F. Civil

Field Support Division
W.B. Rajsic, Chief Superintendent

Field Support Division administers and co-ordinates those services which provide direct support to field police operations. Branches within the Division supply expertise in areas of traffic control, community relations, auxiliary policing, underwater search and recovery, canine assistance, tactics and rescue functions, technical identification and Indian and municipal policing.

Community Services Branch
Supt. J.T. Burke, Director

The functions of the Community Services Branch include co-ordinating the release of information regarding Force occurrences, administering safety and crime programs and monitoring labour concerns through the Industrial Liaison Unit. During 1985, over 448,000 students were contacted through programs such as V.I.P. (Values, Influences and Peers) and H.A.R.P. (High School Accident Reduction Program).

Traffic and Marine Branch
Supt. D.L. Dowser, Director

The primary task of this Branch is to develop effective traffic enforcement countermeasures to reduce motor vehicle accidents. This involves co-ordinating the use of equipment such as the A.L.E.R.T. breathalyzer and selective enforcement vehicles. In December 1985 this Branch assumed responsibility for the Force waterways policing program.

Special Field Units Branch
Supt. R.H. Hodgson, Director

Special Field Units Branch administers and co-ordinates those services that provide direct support to field operation. Included are the 544 members of the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary, 16 canine units, six tactic and rescue units and 15 underwater search and recovery units. This Branch is also responsible for monitoring the district and detachment planning program and selection of members for district technical identification units.

Indian and Municipal Policing Branch
Supt. M.I. Peer, Director

This Branch is charged with the dual responsibility of administering both the Indian Constable Program and the Municipal Policing Program. The total number of reserves associated with the Indian Constable Program is 65, entailing a complement of 132 special constables. During 1985 the Municipal Policing Program was expanded to include the Town of Arnprior. Furthermore, contracts for policing service were signed by Kingston Township and the City of Kanata. This raised the total number of municipalities policed under contract by the Force to 13.

Investigation Division
R.W. Faulhafer, Chief Superintendent

Investigation Division provides specialized investigative skills to assist Force members and municipal police forces throughout the province. Investigative assistance is also provided upon request to other law enforcement agencies, government ministries and special enquiries.

Anti-Rackets Branch
Supt. J.E. Szarka, Director

Anti-Rackets Branch investigates a large variety of complex and sophisticated fraudulent rackets and schemes relating to the business community, general public and the government. During 1985, the reported total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes investigated by this Branch exceeded $1 billion.

Criminal Investigations Branch
Supt. T.B. O'Grady, Director

Criminal Investigations Branch is responsible for homicide investigations in Force jurisdictions, public service investigations where criminal conduct is suspected and other major investigations such as extradition matters and royal commissions. During this past year a total of 77 deaths were investigated by members of this Branch.

A most effective form of community relations work is in personal contact between OPP officers and the public.

Among the myriad duties of the Ontario Provincial Police is traffic control when emergencies develop on the province's highways.

Special Investigations Branch
Supt. W.C. Craig, Director

This Branch provides investigative personnel to the following specialities: drug enforcement, auto theft, pornography, illegal gambling, hate literature and assistance to the Liquor Licence Board. During 1985, Project Strike, an ongoing joint investigation with the Metropolitan Toronto Police into organized crime and high-level drug trafficking, was concluded. This operation resulted in the arrest of 71 persons and the seizure of drugs and stolen property valued at $7 million.

Investigation Support Division
A.N. Chaddock, Chief Superintendent

Investigation Support Division furnishes assistance in specific areas of criminal investigation. Division functions include intelligence gathering, analysis and distribution, technical interception of communications, physical and audio surveillance, polygraph examinations and forensic identification services.

Intelligence Branch
Supt. D.K. Wood, Director

Intelligence Branch provides a strategic intelligence gathering function to the Force. The Branch maintains units dedicated to organized crime investigation, general investigation, analysis and information storage. In 1985, assistance was provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to apprehend two American citizens wanted for murder who had been living in Canada for some time under assumed identities. This type of assistance exemplifies the co-operation this Branch enjoys with a wide variety of law enforcement agencies.

Security Branch
Supt. W.R. Bennett, Director

This Branch provides security for various government officials and dignitaries, conducts security investigations of government employees, advises government departments on building and internal security and provides general enforcement and security for the Legislative Building. In 1985, the branch assisted in operations such as the terrorist threat against the Toronto Transit Commission and an investigation into a conspiracy to overthrow the government of Guyana.

Technical Support Branch
Supt. M.K. McMaster, Director

Technical Support Branch provides an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance co-ordination, photography, video-taping, physical surveillance and forensic identification services. An example of this branch's expertise was illustrated in 1985 when forensic identification staff were able to identify fingerprints lifted from the body of a homicide victim. This is only the fourth known case where fingerprints have been developed on the skin of a murder victim.

Registration Branch
Supt. W.A. Smith, Director

This Branch is comprised of two sections. The private investigators and security guards section investigates and licenses all persons who are employed in Ontario

as private investigators and security guards. The firearms section controls the distribution, possession and issuance of restricted firearms carrying permits, inspects shooting clubs and business outlets and administers the Firearms Acquisition Certificate Program.

Personnel Management Division
J.A. Wood, Chief Superintendent

Personnel Management Division administers and co-ordinates the Force training and personnel functions through Training Branch and Career Management Branch. Included in the programs of the Division are recruitment, continuing education, employee counselling, promotional process and personnel evaluation program.

Training Branch
Supt. P.J. Campbell, Director

This Branch provides a wide range of training programs both at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton and at various locations throughout the province. Courses ranging from recruit orientation to advanced criminal investigation are presented by Training Branch personnel. In addition, Training Branch is responsible for planning and co-ordinating field training through 32 in-service training co-ordinators. During 1985, members attended lectures on subjects as Transportation of Dangerous Goods and Criminal Law Amendments, Bill C18.

Career Management Branch
Supt. F.R. Blucher, Director

Career Management Branch provides planning and co-ordination for the various components of the Force's manpower administration function. This is achieved through four sections. The Manpower Administration Section is responsible for records and recruitment. In 1985, out of 2,659 applications, 267 members were appointed to the Force as probationary constables. The Career Planning Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession program, as well as a staff development program. In June, 1985, the Human Resources Allocation Section was formed to advertise vacancies in positions for both general headquarters and field positions. The Staff Relations Section is responsible for preparing documentation for separations of uniform members, administering the employee counselling service and assisting counsel in civil litigations against Force members.

The Golden Helmets, the OPP's precision motorcycle group, regularly perform in communities across the province.

Planning and Technology Division
J.A. MacPherson, Chief Superintendent

Planning and Technology Division co-ordinates management information and advisory services for the Force in policy review and maintenance, planning, statistics, record services, radio and telephonic communications, electronic data and word processing.

Policy and Planning Branch
Supt. H.J. Houston, Director

Policy and Planning Branch is comprised of four sections. The Policy and Procedures Section revises and develops Force policy and procedures. Included in this task is the maintenance of the Police Orders System. The Records Advisory Section is responsible for records and forms management for the entire Minsitry. The Strategic and Tactical Planning Section conducts research in a variety of areas and the Statistical Information Services Section provides statistical analysis to the Force. During 1985, major studies were conducted on duration postings, altered silhouette vehicles, welfare frauds and Criminal Law Amendments, Bill C18.

Computer Services Branch
Supt. W.R. Patterson, Director

Computer Services Branch is charged with the responsibility for developing, maintaining and operating computerized operational, administration and management information systems for the Force. During 1985, the Criminal Contact Card Program was particularly successful with a number of suspects arrested as a result of information from contact cards.

Telecommunications Branch
Supt. John Gray, Director

Telecommunications Branch is responsible for the administration and operational functions of all

telecommunications facilities of the Force. The branch is divided into Technical Co-ordination, Operations, C.P.I.C. Audit, Telephone Section and the Suspension Control Center. In 1985, more than 6,000,000 transmissions were made by Force stations to the 1,865 radio equipped mobile units.

Supply Division
W.R. Perrin, Chief Superintendent

The Supply Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as transport, armament, clothing and related equipment, office supplies, records, photographic services and property administration.

Transport Branch
Supt. C.C. Kotwa, Director

Transport Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining vehicles, vessels and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force. During 1985 the Force operated 2,301 transport units which included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles and aircraft.

Quartermaster Stores Branch
Supt. H.C. Murray, Director

The function of this Branch is to procure, stock and distribute articles of uniform and equipment, armament, and forms to the Force. In 1985, a change in uniform took place with the traditional red stripe on the trouser being replaced with a blue-gray strip to match the hatband.

Properties Branch
Supt. E.D. Bell, Director

Properties Branch provides co-ordinating services to all branches within the Ministry of the Solicitor General for land, buildings, leasing, renovations and park requirements. During 1985, a new district headquarters and detachment building for Number 13 District in Sudbury was completed.

Records Management Branch
Supt. R.H. Kendrick, Director

The function of this Branch is to provide operational support to the Force in the areas of graphic arts, photography, administrative records, mail and printing services. In 1985, as a result of suggestions from field members, Priority Post was implemented, resulting in a substantial improvement in mail service force-wide.

The major task facing Records Management Branch in the coming year is preparing for Bill 34, The Freedom of Information and Protection of Individual Privacy Act. This will involve examining current record-keeping practices, and preparing guidelines to administer requests for access to information.

Public Safety Division

F.L Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology, each of which is detailed on the pages following.

The objective of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining the causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J. R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A. C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S. E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The prime objective of the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) is to prevent or minimize the loss of life and property from fire. The OFM is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on matters of fire prevention, firefighting and fire investigation as well as fire training, as prescribed under the Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

Fire Investigation Services
W.H. Gilkinson, Chief

Criminal prosecution is often the result of work carried out by the Fire Investigation Services section of the OFM. In addition, however, investigators' work also shows up weaknesses that often exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Reports by Fire Investigation Services often contain recommendations that — when adopted by local governments, fire departments, building designers and others — can reduce fire hazards and losses.

During 1985, 431 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially-trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of $500,000 and over, and fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1985, investigations of 1,552 fires were completed by the OFM, compared with 1,564 in 1984.

The decrease by type of fire in 1985 over 1984 was .9 per cent for fatal fires, .9 per cent in large-loss fires, and .9 per cent in gaseous explosions. There was a decrease of one per cent in suspicious fires investigated. Of the 1,552 suspicious fires investigated in 1985, 1,057 were found to be of incendiary origin, 152 were accidental and 136 were of undetermined cause. In 1985, 483 criminal charges were laid, compared with 527 in 1984. This represents a decrease of one per cent.

Technical, Research and Consulting Services
R. R. Philippe, Chief

The role of Technical, Research and Consulting

RECORD OF FIRE CRIME PROSECUTIONS

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		
CHARGE	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Pending
Arson	348	77	254	63	266	36	283	35	203	44	282
Attempted Arson	9	9	6	4	11	0	3	3	6	0	3
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2	11	5	2	6	1	15	0	5	0	25
Negligently Causing Fire	11	3	2	1	1	1	6	0	3	0	19
Attempt to Defraud	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	6
Other Fire Crimes	67	8	58	1	48	9	77	8	66	5	88

Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction and carry out related fire research and technical support which will result in a safer environment for the people of Ontario.

A Plan Approval Program is provided to government ministries and agencies. Plans for construction, renovations and alterations of hotels and buildings receiving provincial funding — such as schools and hospitals — are subject to detailed examination of OFM staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building Code and Fire Code constraints. Under this program, 2,114 projects were reviewed in 1985.

The unit has been responsible for administration of the Ontario Fire Code, Reg. 730/81 as amended, made under the Fire Marshals Act, since its introduction in November, 1981. Since that time, Part 9, dealing with retrofit, has been developed for boarding and lodging houses, and assembly occupancies, and identified under Regulation 251/83, as amended under Regulation 425/84.

Retrofit requirements are being developed for the following occupancies:

- residential buildings greater than six storeys;
- residential buildings up to and including six storeys;
- recreational camps
- social services facilities

To assess the impact of low rise residential retrofit draft legislation, a socio-economic study of retrofit legislation is being carried out. The results will permit an evaluation of the draft requirements.

Amendments to the Fire Code, which include retrofit requirements for health care facilities, have been developed and forwarded for legislative review.

The Fire Code continues to have Part 4, dealing with flammable and combustible liquids, held in reserve. The draft Part 4 is under active development with input from industry and other government ministries.

The Fire Code is enforced at the municipal level by fire departments. Approximately 270 fire departments across the province have reported making 277,780 inspections in 1985. The inspections for compliance with the Fire Code have resulted in 620 charges being laid. A total of 403 charges were prosecuted in 1985, resulting in 362 convictions.

To assist in informing the public and the fire service regarding the provisions of the Fire Code, a total of 45 seminars were offered in 1985 with 1,840 participants for a total of 8,202 hours of training.

To assist fire departments in the inspection program, a comprehensive package that includes a fire inspection manual, an inspection checklist, an inspection report and notice of violation forms, continues to be made available.

In addition to the normal duties of development, implementation and education of the Fire Code, staff have been involved in the review and development of a number of codes and standards. These include the National Building and Fire Codes on which the Ontario laws are based, as well as technical committees relating to fire matters with CSA and ULC.

The unit also provides technical support in fire investigation problems to assist in determining possible fire causes and reasons for fire spread.

An important and continuing role exists in consumer protection. Product investigations are conducted when outside testing services are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance for fire safety characteristics of the product is found faulty, the manufacturer is advised of the necessary improvements.

A number of other research projects have been

Engineers from the Office of the Fire Marshal examine a burned-out vehicle after a test to determine the safety of propane-powered cars in a crash situation.

undertaken, including a joint research study with the Ministry of Energy into the safety of propane and compressed natural gas vehicles. This includes the testing for fire exposure of comparable vehicles fuelled by propane and compressed natural gas.

Fire Safety and Inspection Services
O.J. Hess, Chief

In 1985, the Fire Safety and Inspection Services Unit expanded to include responsibility for homes for special care, licenced under the Ministry of Health. The ongoing fire safety programs for hotels and theatres have been expanded and tailored as necessary to serve the specific needs of these health-care-related facilities. The programs continue to stress the need to develop in-house policies and procedures on fire prevention, action in case of fire, inspection, test and maintenance of fire-protection features and staff training. This is in addition to the need or requirement for fire protection features, systems and equipment that are identified during a physical inspection of these facilities.

All fire safety officers of the unit completed the career fire prevention technology course at the Ontario Fire College, which has further assisted in stressing the need for a total fire safety program commitment from management and industry within the program.

The unit has trained 20,169 staff members of 2,228 hotels across the province. To date, 12,552 initial and routine inspections, 9,095 follow-up inspections and 8,148 other inspections have been carried out.

A total of 13,022 violation notices have been issued to hotels; 9,434 hotels have been found in compliance on initial or follow-up inspections and 227 charges have been laid.

Fire statistics for the first four years of the unit's hotel program are very encouraging. Comparing the averages of the four years prior to 1982 to the averages of the fours years after 1981 indicates the following:

	4 years prior to 1982	4 years after 1981
Number of fires	344.25	186.8
Dollar loss in millions	6.5	3.28
Injuries from fire	67.25	36.2
Fire deaths	13	3.1

Ontario Fire College
S.C. Gragg, Principal

The Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst provides year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments. These departments provide some in-house training, but none offers the full range of technical and administrative education available at the Fire College.

A staff of specially-trained engineers and investigators at the Office of the Fire Marshal conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, fire losses of $500,000 or more and fatal fires and gaseous explosions. Criminal prosecution is often the result of work carried out by the Fire Investigation Services section.

The goals of the fire service are to prevent fires from occurring and to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in support services such as training, maintenance and public relations.

During the academic year from January to December 21, 1985, the college continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the fire protection technology course in 1967 is 1,736. There were 2,416 students trained during the year.

Sixty-five courses were offered, including Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level, Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chief's Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors. Candidates on course represent 214 fire departments in Ontario, along with other government agencies. The training provided meets the needs of the client department, whether it is full-time, part-time, composite or volunteer.

An in-depth course was provided for training officers during the year. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development, development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

Fire Advisory Services
A.L. Dupuis, Chief

The Fire Advisory Services staff of the OFM assists municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and firefighting services. Where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such a service.

They also help in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. Advisory Services provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire truck and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964 there have been 948 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 18,438 recommendations. To date, 9,503 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities in 1985: 26 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1,402 in advice to municipal councils; 1,053 in advising fire department chiefs; and 341 in special training and lectures conducted. To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 45 regional, county and district mutual fire aid systems have been developed by the OFM, including three cases of combined county, district or regional systems. The staff, assisted by the fire chief who has been designated as the fire co-ordinator, revised 12 emergency fire services plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in Northern Ontario. The program — conducted in conjunction with the Ministry of Northern Affairs, which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of firefighting equipment — enables the OFM to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without. There are 103 fire protection teams with 1,545 firefighters participating in the program. Assets for fire trucks and equipment total approximately $6,500,000.

Fire Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications and receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the OFM and people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 591 occasions during 1985 in the Counties of Elgin, Grey, Bruce, Northumberland and Essex, the Districts of Cochrane and Algoma, and the Regions of Durham and Halton. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic firefighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the Ontario Fire College. A total of 295 students received certificates after completing the course. Regional fire prevention schools were also offered to fire departments in 1985 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the fire protection technology course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the district fire services advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Six such schools were conducted in 1985 and a total of 124 students completed the course and received their certificates.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of a province-wide auto extrication program. The first phase included the purchase of a mobile training unit for the OFM and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the

Fire Advisory Services
Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Totals
Surveys Conducted and Presented	817	27	16	26	33	29	948
Recommendations Made	14,228	689	372	961	1,260	928	18,538
Recommendations Accepted	7,883	262	109	260	247	742	9,503
Percentages of Acceptances	55%	38%	29%	27%	20%	80%	52%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1964-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
493	36	23	40	36	35	663

Training courses on handling hazardous materials are offered to firefighters at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst.

province. To date, 3,223 firefighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 400 in 1986. Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province, at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer and at the Ontario Fire College.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 Ontario Provincial Police officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. After both Phase I and II were under way, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III — financial assistance to municipalities in the form in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

Two courses have been developed by Fire Advisory Services to help meet the needs of firefighters responding to dangerous goods incidents. One is a 16-hour awareness course designed to inform firefighters of possible dangers. The second course is a 40-hour course with hands-on training available to fire departments with adequate equipment, to perform basic emergency tasks, to prevent the spread of contamination when a dangerous goods incident occurs.

There were 714 emergency response personnel that received some form of dangerous goods training in 1985 through this program.

Statistical Services
M. A. Ebert, Supervisor

Statistical Services compiles information from approximately 15,000 occurrence reports received each month from all the fire departments in Ontario. The reports are comprised of fire, vehicle, response and casualty reports. This information is keyed into a central computer system that provides statistical and investigation information to fire investigators, insurance companies, other government agencies, news media, private companies and all fire departments in Ontario. The data is also used to compile "FIRE LOSSES IN ONTARIO", published annually

In 1985 there were 23,541 fires in Ontario, resulting in 186 deaths and a loss of $253,105,581.

Administrative Services
T. G. Murray, Acting Manager

The Administrative Services Section provides effective support in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the OFM and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. Other services include central filing, inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario.

Public Information Services
Bob Purcell, Supervisor

The OFM's public information staff directs its efforts toward promoting effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material — including general information, fire prevention pamphlets and technical, legal and instructional literature — is

RECORD OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN 1985

Type of Literature	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Information	25,824	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900
Fire Prevention	853,974	728,063	658,390	1,186,825	797,504
Technicial	828	798	813	852	805
Legal	1,559	1,458	1,462	1,476	1,551
Instructional	994	903	946	993	972
Totals	883,129	775,122	685,511	1,214,246	824,732

distributed to municipal fire departments and to the public. As local agents for the OFM, fire departments relay it to homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and how to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material are circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1985 was 797,504.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 16,022 audiences and viewed by more than 550,420 persons.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization. Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct year-round fire prevention campaigns, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director
George Cimbura, Deputy Director

The Centre of Forensic Sciences provides evidence to law enforcement officers, Crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programs and materials are provided to service users to increase their awareness of the services.

The Centre is organized into six specialized sections, each with its own areas of expertise. They are:

Biology Section
Norm Erickson, Section Head

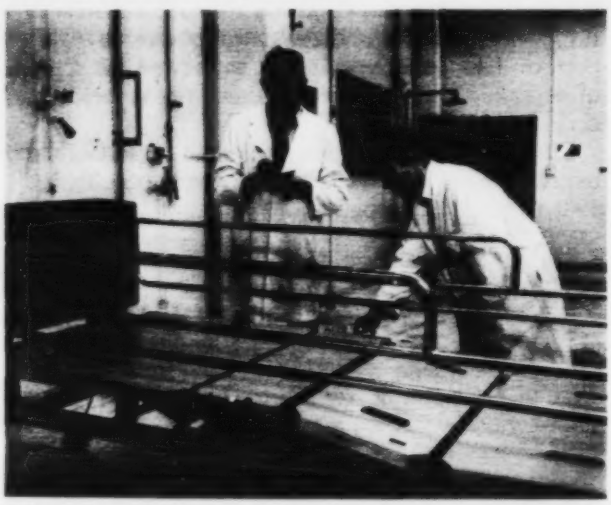
- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials.

Chemistry Section
Ray Prime, Section Head

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineeering studies are also performed.

Documents Section
G.W.K. Brohier, Section Head (retired)
G. de la Durantaye, Acting Section Head

- typewritten, handwritten and machine-produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments.



A forensic chemist and an engineer examine the mechanism and forces of a standard hospital bed to determine how a child playing with the mechanism managed to crush himself. Studies of this nature aid in the development of safety features that will help prevent such tragedies recurring.

Firearms and Toolmarks Section
Finn Nielsen, Section Head

•bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
• wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
• tools and marks made by them.

Toxicology Section
John Wells, Section Head

• blood and other tissues for alcohol, other drugs and poisons
• acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

Photography Section
Ulf von Bremen, Section Head

• physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
• photography of exhibits received by other sections and production of audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes.

For the first time since 1982, the Centre was able to hire new staff, increasing its complement from 102 to 108.

The number of cases received in 1985 dropped only slightly from 1984 while the number of cases completed and the number of items examined increased. Also up were court appearances with the biology section being hard hit again with an increase of 17.2 per cent over 1984 (see "Statistics").

One of the restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted was removed and the Centre has resumed acceptance of certain property damage hit and run cases.

On December 4, 1985, amendments were proclaimed to the Criminal Code of Canada in areas dealing with drinking and driving. These changes involved a number of scientific and technical matters which may have a substantial impact on the workload of the toxicology section.

During the year there was a noticeable time-demanding increase on biology services in homicide cases requiring either trace analyses of hairs and fibers and/or bloodstain pattern interpretation at crime scenes.

One of these homicide investigations proceeded from the discovery by mushroom pickers of the nude body of a woman. Clothing was found eight feet from the body and a piece of masonite hardboard some distance from the scene. Cause of death was traumatic asphyxiation possibly caused by strangulation. Death had occurred elsewhere and the body had been dumped. She had been estranged from her husband for a few weeks and had other male acquaintances.

Scalp hair and fibre evidence examined at the Centre helped to confirm that the clothing belonged to the woman and that she experienced some trauma, most likely in her own home. Examination of burnt documents found in debris in a pail outside the woman's home was consistent with having been printed by the husband and not by the victim. Remnants of the woman's shoes and purse were also found in the debris and it was established that an accelerant had been used in the fire. Microscopic examination of the piece of masonite hardboard revealed a tiny amount of paint which could be associated with the husband's vehicle. The previous owner of the vehicle recalled having cut the hardboard as a template for a friend and last remembered seeing it in the trunk of his car.

Following extensive searching, other pieces from the original hardboard were discoverd and photography was able to determine that two pieces had at one time been a continuous piece with that found at the scene. The husband was ultimately convicted of manslaughter.

The Centre continued its research and development work on a number of long-term projects and initiated several new undertakings.

Spectrophotometric evaluation applied to the identification of Km 3 antigen in bloodstains using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) techniques showed that the method was valid. Over 200 case stains have been analyzed using an ELISA technique but stability studies on Km 3 and its allellic marker Km 1 are yet to be done. This additional marker may be applied to casework in 1986.

Work on the red cell isoenzyme ADA has been completed. There are problems running simultaneously Set II isoenzymes such as EAP, AK and ADA. ADA could be used in rare circumstances if run alone.

Seeking greater sensitivity than afforded by inhibition techniques, work has commenced on the identification of GM 1, GM 17 and HLA-A2 groups in bloodstains using ELISA.

A joint project with the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto to evaluate the effect of periodontal disease on the reliability of grouping saliva stains in the ABO system has been completed. Monoclonal B reagents are being used to distinguish between true B antigen and acquired B antigen in stains. The more specific antiserum monoclonal anti-Lewis (a) has replaced polyclonal antisera for determination of secretor status.

No further study has been done on the polymorphic enzyme — fucosidase found in semen. Use of this technique is feasible only when a blood sample is available from the accused.

An evaluation of fibre dyestuff by instrumental means (Nanospectrophotometric) linked to a computer is being applied to casework. The data base continues to expand.

Capillary GC pyrolysis for fibre identification and comparison is on hold pending installation, hopefully in 1986, of a new injection port.

Analysts inject headspace samples from fire debris into a gas chromatograph in order to determine the presence of accelerants. Positive findings are a strong indication that the fire was set deliberately.

Study of bloodstain patterns deposited on various fabrics and taking into account several other variables was done. The findings are very useful in the interpretation of patterns in casework.

An evaluation of an existing technique for sex determination of hair root sheaths was undertaken and completed. The findings are to be published.

Work by a Ryerson student interning at the Centre was successfully completed on the identification of the polymorphic protein Gc (group specific component in bloodstains. A comparison of immunofixation and immunoblotting was done. A thesis was written and accepted and the results of this study were presented to the biology section.

Comparison of the relative levels of amylase found in semen and saliva is being evaluated by spectrophotometric means and will be applied to casework.

The study of gunshot residue by both Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and atomic absorption (AA) continues to account for a great deal of research time in the chemistry section. Collection techniques for gunshot residue particles for SEM analysis are being developed. New instrumentation in AA has provided state-of-the-art automatic analysis permitting the reduction of backlog and study of background levels encountered with occupational and recreational exposure to gunshot residue elements such as lead, barium antimony on the hands of test subjects. Much of this work was possible through the use of a co-op student from the University of Waterloo.

Projects initiated in 1985 and continuing into 1986 include analysis of gunshot residue on clothing, estimations of vehicle speed from crash damage and discrimination of soil samples by heavy mineral content. New projects will relate to the use of an annealing technique to improve glass discrimination capabilities and the use of a recently acquired Fourier Transform Intrared Spectrophotometer to analyse a variety of small and unusual samples such as vaseline, grease, adhesives, caulking material and rubber.

A study of the characteristics of the writings of Canadian residents who have originated from India or Pakistan was completed and a study of the internal consistency in handprinting was begun.

The Coherent "Innova 9" Argon-ion laser was successfully used to examine obliterated writings.

HPLC is being used regularly to quantitate salicylate in blood.

A four-month injection protocol using four rabbits housed at the University of Toronto was completed and the resulting serum is presently being evaluated for triazolam (Halcion) antibody activity. It is hoped to have an RIA-detection procedures for triaolam in operation by the end of 1986. GC/MS is presently used.

Computerization of the data acquisition from the gamma counter in the RIA laboratory was completed and data in the HPLC laboratory is now being tackled.

Two papers, "Trace Element Analysis: A Review of Forensic Neutron Activation Analysis of Human Hair" and "Conclusions and Court Testimony" were presented to the International Symposium on Forensic Hair Comparisons in Quantico, Virginia in June 1985 by N.E. Erickson.

"The Effect of Periodontal Infection on the Reliability of Grouping Saliva Stains in the ABO System" by P.J. Newall and A. Marignani, was presented at the Proceedings of the 10th International Meeting of Haemogenetics in Copenhagen, Denmark and to the Canadian Institute of Chemistry in Kingston, Ontario.

"Radioimmunilogical Screening and HPLC Identification and Quantitation of Barbiturates in Postmortem Blood" by E.M. Koves and W.C. Sun, was presented to the 189th National Meeting of The American Chemical Society in Miami, Florida.

Two papers, "The Incidence of Ethanol and Acetone in the Blood and Urine of Victims of Sexual Assualt" by J.G. Wigmore and M. Ward and "The Quantitation of Triazolam in Postmortem Blood by GC/MS" by G. Koves and J. Wells, were presented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science in Montreal.

"Incidence and Toxicological Aspects of Cannabis and Ethanol Detected in 1,394 Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in Ontrio, 1982-1984" by G. Cimbura, D.M. Lucas, R.C. Bennett and A.C. Donelson, was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Forensic Sciences in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Technical publications issued during the year included:

- "Bloodstain Patterns of Fabrics: The Effect of Drop Volume, Dropping Height and Impact Angle", White, R.B., Can. Soc. For. Sci. J., 19, No. 1, pp. 3-36 (1986).
- "Laser Excited Luminescence of Inclusions and Fibers in Paper Matches", von Bremen, U., J. For.

Sci., 31, No. 2, pp. 455-463 (1986).

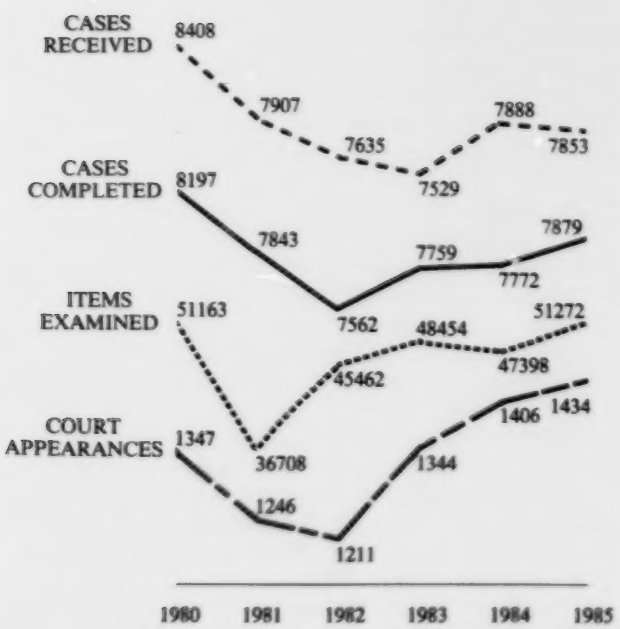
- "An Evaluation of Fused Silica Capillary Columns for the Screening of Basic Drugs in Post-Mortem Blood: Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis", Koves, E.M., Well, J., J. For. Sci., 30, No. 3, pp. 692-707 (1985).
- "Intraveneous Paraldehyde for Seizure Control in Newborn Infants", Koren, B. , Butt, W., Rajchgot, P., Mayer, J., White, H., Pape, K., MacLeod, S.M., Neurology, pp. 108-111, (1985).
- "Physical Developer - An Evaluation and Some Modifications", Rimmer, B.H., Tuthill, H., Identification Canada, 8, Issue 4, pp. 3-7, (1985).

Other publications included a special issue of PhotoCommunique which published Centre photographs of matching plastic bags (cover piece), physically matched glass fragments and loaded dice; and the textbook "Advances in Forensic Sciences" which includes Chapter 9 "Determination of the Antigen of the HLA System in Bloodstains" by P.J. Newall.

Lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the Centre's staff at programs sponsored by:

- Provincial Police Academy
- Ontario Police College
- Metropolitan Toronto Police Department
- Canadian Armed Forces Base Borden
- Forensic Pathology Branch
- University of Toronto - Osgoode Hall and Dental School
- Ministry of the Attorney General
- Ontario Medical Association
- Guelph Police Department

The Centre of Forensic Sciences



Eight two-week breathalyzer courses were attended by 240 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school studnts and post-secondary groups were conducted for 59 groups. Specially-trained university students acted as tour guides. These guides also conducted tours for the Metropolitan Toronto Police (Marine Unit), the Public Complaints Commission, MetFors, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ministry of Government Services, Canadian Association for Laboratory Animal Sciences, Peel Regional Police Cadets, Ontario Hydro and auxiliary police.

Tours conducted by the Centre's regular staff were given to new Crown attorneys, Ministry of Natural Resources, University of Toronto law students, Spectroscopy Society, Canadian Forces Base Borden, Ontario Medical Association and Detroit Forensic Laboratory.

Staff members attended educational programs on the following topics:

- Textiles: Fibres to Products
- Forensic Hemogenetics
- Immunology
- Gas Chromatography
- Anthropology
- Office Copier Identification
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
- Capillary Gas Chromatography
- Paint Pigments
- Instrumental Methods in Chemistry
- Metallography in Failure Analysis
- Computer
- a variety of courses by the Civil Service Commission.

The Centre was represented at the following conferences:

- The Canadian Institute of Chemistry
- International Meeting of Forensic Haemogenetics
- International Symposium on Forensic Hair Comparisons
- Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences
- International Symposium on Non-handwriting Aspects of Questioned Documents
- American Society of Questioned Document Examiners
- American Chemical Society
- Society of Automobile Engineers
- American Conference on Mass Spectrophotometry
- Midwestern Association of Forensic Science Workshop
- International Geochemical Exploration Symposium
- The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors
- The American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- Michigan/Ontario Identification Association
- Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners

Office of the Chief Coroner

Ross C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
E. Peter King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

The Coroners Act, 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the regional coroners system.

Ontario's coroners — along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public — have been effectively educated about the new legislation. The changes, and advancements in the coroners system itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety across the province.

During the calendar year 1985, Ontario coroners investigated 27,300 deaths, representing more than 40 per cent of all deaths in the province and covering a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Each case is examined by a regional coroner, then reviewed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, regional coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to many requests from next-of-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information. Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

OTTAWA CITIZEN

A doctor rushes from a private aircraft to hospital with a refrigerated heart, donated in order to save a young boy's life. The Human Tissue Gift Act is administered by the Office of the Chief Coroner and encourages post mortem donations of human organs for transplants.

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 255 inquests which were held into 289 deaths.

These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (28), mining (9) and custody (26), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner decide that holding an inquest would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,225 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals.

Regional coroners have been appointed and offices established in the seven regions into which the province is divided for administration of the coroners' system. Regional coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators and lengthy inquests and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of local coroners.

Ontario's regional coroners are Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto and Central.

The annual educational course for coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, Crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the coroners system concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the coroners system.

Regional coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Fire College and to many other groups concerned with coroners' investigations and inquests.

The Metro Toronto Dispatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven days per week basis by staff

members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the area. During 1985, this office processed 7,055 Metro cases and continued to provide off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 41 inquests held during the year in the two inquests courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building in downtown Toronto. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides coroner's constables to assist in inquests.

The coroners' courts were originally staffed by the City of Toronto police department in 1919 and since its inception in 1957 have been staffed by personnel of the Metro Toronto Police Force.

Most of the 8,088 post-mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area, most post-mortem examinations — numbering 1,408 in 1985 — are performed in the provincial morgue in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Dispatch office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a toatal of 1,517 bodies for post-mortem examination and storage during the year. Complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist. The proximity of the Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hosptial has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner -- composed of seven senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function where the circumstances are highly technical

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly among teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media in recent years. This reflects public concern and the concerted efforts of many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario.

The purpose of the Human Tissue Gift Act is to provide for inter-vivos gifts of transplants and post-mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthoughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy. The public attitude had changed remarkably in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for transplantation, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been part of each Ontario driver's licence since 1975. Numerous inquiries are received daily, not only from licensed drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain the Office's brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent maybe obtained from the next of kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

Post-mortem Organ Donations

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Kidneys	218	238	248	269	266
Eyes	947	1,008	1,113	1,378	1,579
Joints	15	12	7	33	87
Pituitary Glands	6,273	6,107	6,114	6,484	5,570
Brains	NA	103	90	97	101

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this Act with the assistance of 16 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk. During the year 1985, a total of 297 bodies were transported to eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 279 were donated and 18 were unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school was as follows:

University of Toronto	130
University of Ottawa	51
University of Western Ontario (London)	54
Queen's University (Kingston)	20
McMaster University (Hamilton)	10
University of Guelph	—
University of Waterloo	3
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	29
Humber College of Applied Arts & Technology	—

These schools provide courses in human anatomy

to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario still dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies in conjunction with anatomic models, videotapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programs with some dissection being carried out, in conjuction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many are invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissection and disposing of bodies.

During 1985, a total of 87 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act.

In addition, there were three bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of a team involved in the investigation of all sudden and unexplained deaths in Ontario. These deaths are investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination, which includes a medicolegal autopsy, will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, such as neuropathology or skin pathology. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During 1985-86 the Coroners Office investigated 27,300 sudden deaths. Of this number, 8,088 medicolegal autopsies were conducted by 260 pathologists.

The role of the Forensic Pathology agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

These objectives can be achieved by providing an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists, by developing training programs in forensic pathology and by carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

A seminar on "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation" was held in September 1985 and was attended by 102 police officers from across Ontario. Lecturers from Ontario and the United States spoke at these seminars and a transcript of all the proceedings was issued to each participant.

The director gave 79 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, at the identification course and the arson investigation courses at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, at criminal investigation courses at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton, and at the coroners courses in Toronto.

During the year in review, 31 tours of the facility were given -- nine of them to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for six students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 28 weeks. In addition, 160 medical students made 502 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service 1985-86

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1,180
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	143
Number of Consultations	101
Lectures	79 hours
Court Appearances	202 hours
Number of Hours Seminar	20
for Participants	102
Elective Tuition	6 students
for	24 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	39,008 units
X-rays Taken	2,347
Number of Forensic Photographic Cases	83

Consent for eye donations was obtained in 82 cases. Also, consent for bone transplant was obtained in 37 cases and assistance given to the harvesting of these organs. A total of 615 pituitary glands were removed at autopsy and shipped frozen to Winnipeg for human growth hormone. Because Toronto is a trans-shipping point for many area hospitals, the Forensic Pathology Branch forwarded a number of pituitaries to Winnipeg on their behalf.

During the year, the branch's work on X-ray identification techniques continued.

Guidelines for the handling of hazardous, potentially infectious cases, such as Hepatitis B and AIDS, have been implemented.

The processing of tissues for microscopic examination has been extended to certain Toronto pathologists carrying out medicolegal autopsies at this facility.

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

J.A. Kazanjian, Chairman

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1985.

The Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. It was established by amendments to the Police Act in 1972.

The aim of the Commission is to provide competent conciliators and arbitrators for prompt and professional resolution of contract bargaining and to promote harmonious personnel relations in the police community and improve long-term effectiveness of policing in the province.

The Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations. During the conciliation or arbitration process, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

The Commission's research program is carried out through the services of the research department of the Ministry of Labour. The research department has developed a collective bargaining information system for the Commission which includes an analysis of key clauses found in police collective agreements.

Besides the chairman, there are two Commission members who represent municipal police governing bodies and two Commission members who represent police forces. All members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and serve on the Commission for two-year renewable terms. The members of the Commission are chairman John A. Kazanjian, Malachy M. Connolly, Edward R. Johnson, Gerald J. Parisien and Robert J. Wilson.

The duties and functions of the Arbitration Commission are:

- to maintain a register of qualified part-time arbitrators for designation by the Solicitor General;
- to assist the arbitrators by making the administrative arrangements required for the conduct of arbitrations;
- to assist the conciliation officer by making the administrative arrangements required for the conciliation hearings;
- to fix the fees of arbitrators acting in "rights" disputes;
- to sponsor publication and distribution of information in respect of arbitration processes and awards;
- to sponsor research in respect of arbitration processes and awards; and
- to establish forms to be used by parties requesting arbitration and conciliation services and prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration and conciliation hearings.

If during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations requests the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Victor E. Scott, former Director of Conciliation and Mediation Services for the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. The Commission maintains a register of qualified arbitrators who are available for designation by the Solicitor General from time to time as required.

Part-time arbitrators on the register in 1985 were A.P. Aggarwal, Peter G. Barton, Gail G. Brent, Kenin M. Burkett, John R. Dempster, R.G. Geddes, Richard L. Jackson, Robert D. Joyce, Hon. Mayer Lerner, Richard H. McLaren, Michel G. Picher, Maureen K. Saltman, Joseph W. Samuels, Kenneth P. Swan and Bruce Welling.

Emergency Planning Ontario

K.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator

When Emergency Planning Ontario was established in 1980, it was made responsible for the formulation and implementation of a provincial nuclear emergency plan and was expected to assist in the co-ordination of other provincial emergency plans. Under the Emergency Plans Act, 1983, the role of the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator has been formalized and modified slightly by incorporating the need to ensure that provincial emergency plans are co-ordinated with the emergency plans of municipalities and the government of Canada and its agencies.

EPO is organized in three sections. each with particular focus and responsibilities: Plans and Operations, Municipal Preparedness and Public Information.

In practice, however, emergencies know no boundaries which means that planning and emergency response arrangements will frequently involve more than one level of government. In such cases, operational imperatives involving one, two or all EPO sections override organizational considerations.

A survey was undertaken in 1985 to ascertain the state of municipal emergency plans and preparedness.

On the basis of returns from all but four of the 838 municipalities in Ontario, it was learned that:

- 215 (25.8 per cent) have up-to-date plans;
- 130 (15.5 per cent) have plans that are out of date;
- 489 (58.7 per cent) of all Ontario municipalities have no emergency plans.

Future efforts will be targeted on the three out of every four municipalities that do not have emergency plans.

Two federal programs administered by the Municipal Preparedness section are the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) and the Training and Education Program.

Under JEPP, municipalities and ministries of the province may obtain funding assistance for projects that enhance the national emergency response capability. Under the terms of this program, the federal government will contribute one half of the cost of such projects. A wide assortment of projects have been undertaken — developing emergency plans, staging exercises, improving communications, upgrading vehicles and equipment to speed up and improve rescue, life-saving and emergency co-ordination capabilities, particularly at the municipal level.

The following statistics provide an indication of the benefits that flow from this program:

- Total JEPP funds made available for distribution (1985-86) - $1,900,000
- Projects approved (95) - $1,885,636
- Claims submitted - $1,762,948

Of these funds, $214,436 was allocated to provincial projects, with $1,548,512 going to 90 municipalities. Total value (including provincial and municipal funding) of all projects in 1985/86 was $3,731,078.

Activities under the Training and Education Program were equally busy. A total of 207 candidates were selected to attend 40 different courses:

	Courses	Candidates
- Mayors and Elected Officials Conference	9	27
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods	8	58
- Plans and Operations Peace	9	64
- Exercise Design	4	21
- Emergency Operations	2	8
- Emergency Site Management	4	23
- Other Courses	4	6
	40	207

There is increasing demand for training of all types. The time and effort devoted to this activity is growing, as the competition increases for the limited number of vacancies that are made available to Ontario.

A third major activity is the Line Load Control (LLC) Program. Introduced as a joint undertaking of the federal government and Bell Canada, the LLC program is aimed at ensuring adequate telephone services for emergency operations.

Municipalities and certain provincial ministries and agencies were asked to designate a contact person and submit a LLC directory. The purpose of the directory is to list the numbers of those telephone lines that must be protected against interruption. Bell Canada ensures that essential users designated in the directories will continue to have access to the system under conditions where switches and circuits may become overloaded by exceptional demand during a major emergency. Provincial and municipal agencies will be required to update their LLC directories every six months.

Responsibilities of the Plans and Operations section of Emergency Planning Ontario include nuclear emergency planning. In 1985-86, the section produced the final draft of the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Plan, Part I. This document is the master plan for the handling of an offsite emergency at any of the four existing nuclear generating facilities within the province. An Order-in-Council adopting the Part I Plan has been approved by Cabinet.

Part III of the Provincial Plan, specific to the

Bruce Nuclear Power Development and Part VI, dealing with a possible emergency at the Enrico Fermi 2 nuclear plant in Michigan (adjacent to Essex County) were drafted and forwarded to various provincial, municipal and other agencies for their comments.

To assist the municipalities in the Bruce area, EPO drafted a municipal plan (which conforms to the provincial plan) to deal with emergency procedures to be carried out by local authorities. This plan was written following extensive consultation with those county, municipal, and local board and police officials and staff who would participate in the municipal organization in the event of a nuclear emergency. The first draft of this plan was forwarded to these agencies for their comments.

In September, 1985, a two-day exercise was held to test provincial and municipal plans and organizations in the event of a nuclear emergency at the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station. Participants included officials and staff from the various levels of government as well as personnel from Ontario Hydro, the Atomic Energy Control Board, and local boards and police forces. The exercise proved valuable and the knowledge gained was used as a basis for revising some aspects of the Part II Provincial Plan — the site-specific plan for the Pickering station.

A major public information effort during the year in review was directed to developing a media plan in support of a nuclear emergency. This plan was tested as part of the September exercise, and some revisions found necessary.

Once the revisions have been completed, the media plan will be included as part of the nuclear plan.

Effort was also directed to developing the concept of a newsletter for distribution to municipal officials and staff.

Administration Division

D. Scott Campbell, Executive Director

The Administration Division is, physically, a direct adjunct of the Ministry Office but its areas of responsibility touch all of the Solicitor General's myriad activities and responsibilities.

The Division has two basic goals:

- to provide designated support services to managers in an efficient and effective fashion; and
- to ensure for the Deputy Ministry and senior program managers that the controllership function of the Ministry is adequately performed.

The first of these objectives is met through providing services in the areas of internal audit, information technology, personnel administration, financial services, purchasing services, communication services, affirmative action and management improvement services to program managers throughout the Ministry.

The second objective is met by performing those activities which will ensure the Deputy Minister and senior program managers that the financial, administrative and management practices of the Ministry are consistent with government and Ministry policies and procedures and sound management practices.

Internal Audit Branch
Donald A. Bascombe, Director

The Internal Audit Branch assists all members of management to effectively discharge their responsibilities by:

- providing assurance that financial and management control processes are satisfactory and recommending improvements where necessary;
- providing timely reporting of information to management concerning problems or issues in respect of controls, systems or policies;
- promoting change to correct weaknesses observed.

The responsibilities of the branch include reviewing financial, management and EDP controls and ensuring compliance with government and Ministry financial and administrative policies and guidelines.

In accordance with the Manual of the Office of the Treasury, financial audits which test the system of financial administration are performed annually and each program area is audited at least once every four

years.

During 1985-86 management auditing was introduced to the Ministry. Management auditing addresses issues of economy, efficiency and effectiveness; and confirms whether suitable management controls are in place to determine that program objectives are being achieved.

The 1986-87 audit plan includes three management audits.

Financial Services Branch
Lorne Edwards, Director

The Financial Services Branch provides financial and related services to the Ministry. Its responsibilities include:

- designing, communicating, implementing and maintaining financial administrative systems;
- ensuring the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;
- participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;
- providing timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory services;
- providing a purchasing service for the Ministry;
- co-ordinating and controlling the Ministry's budgeting process;
- co-ordinating and continuing development of the Ministry's Management by Results (MBR) system;
- maintaining a number of financial processing systems, including payroll, payment of accounts, cashiering, revenue recording and accountable advances;
- providing administrative services such as supply and messenger services at the Ministry's office and maintaining its asset control system;
- providing financial consulting services to program managers.

In addition to the normal financial processing functions of payroll, accounts payable , accountable advance and revenue accounting, branch initiatives include more effective cash management by automation. The Ministry Moveable Asset Inventory System has been revised and automated and is being implemented across the Ministry. Various productivity improvement projects have been initiated within the branch.

Personnel Services Branch
T.A. Thomson, Director

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function of the Ministry, with the exception of the staff development function, the recruitment of OPP uniformed members and negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association. It provides services to assist the management of Ministry divisions to effect the efficient utilization of human resources and ensures that government personnel policies, legislation and regulations are adhered to and employee benefits are administered correctly.

Services are provided in the following areas:

- benefits administration and counselling;
- Workers' Compensation and attendance;
- classification;
- staff relations;
- personnel records.

Management Services Branch
Lynn Ceglar, Director

The Management Services Branch is responsible for developing and implementing management improvement initiatives for the Ministry. These initiatives include such items as:

- developing and maintaining the Ministry administrative manual;
- defining management processes for the Ministry;
- enhancing the management reporting systems of the Ministry;
- developing comprehensive human resources planning policies and staff training and development policies (excluding police training); and
- ensuring that the senior management of the Ministry is aware of the latest management initiatives in both the public and private sectors.

Projects undertaken in 1985-86 included improvement of internal commmunications, development of management information reports, implementation of branch review process and development of a number of human resources policies for the Ministry. Project work groups composed of managers from across the Ministry were utilized to ensure that operational needs would be satisfied during the developing and implementation of the projects.

Information Technology Services Branch
R.L. Fletcher, Director

The Information Technology Services Branch is responsible for information technology strategy, plans, policy and systems development for the Ministry.

At the operational level of the Ministry, information systems are expected to reduce the cost of providing service to the degree that increased levels of service can be provided for a non-linear increase in cost. Some operational information systems will make possible initiatives which are not practical to achieve manually.

At the management level, information systems are expected to provide managers with timely and accurate statistics and budgetary/control data which

will improve the Ministry's management processes. Timely and reliable statistics are essential to the preventative programs of the public safety and law enforcement functions. This management information will be provided as an integrated by-product of the operational level systems such that data capture is both accurate and not cost-prohibitive.

The branch's strategy will be in support of the overall Ministry strategic plan and may in some cases act as a catalyst to achieve process, organization, and procedural improvements. The intention is to not simply automate the present Ministry operations but rather to strive to realize the full potential of information technology.

Affirmative Action Program
Cheryl F. Baker

The objectives of the Ministry's Affirmative Action Program are to provide equal opportunities for women and to increase female representation in under-represented areas of the Ministry.

During 1985 the program undertook initiatives to increase the number of qualified women in the uniform ranks of the Ontario Provincial Police as well as qualified women in the fire service. Reports on "The Study of Female Police Officers on Ontario Regional and Municipal Police Forces" and "Reasons for the Relative Absence of Women in Ontario Municipal Fire Departments" were completed. As a result of these studies, recommendations approved by the Ministry's senior management will be implemented during the next fiscal year.

Women representing technology-related areas of the Ministry were given the opportunity to make recommendations to the Affirmative Action Program. A technology committee was established and asked to identify the impact of technology on Ministry office administration employees and recommend ways that will allow these employees to prepare and adapt to current and future information technologies.

The Ministry's Affirmative Action Program is designed to provide equal opportunities for women and concentrated last year on increasing female representation on police forces and fire departments across Ontario.

Communications Branch
Allan Dickie, Director

The branch is the public's window into the Ministry and, in many ways, is the Ministry's window on the world.

The branch prepares speeches, statements and news releases for the Ministry; answers questions from the media and the public; arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and senior Ministry officials and provides communications advice to the Minister and other senior Ministry officials as requested or required.

The director also oversees the activities of the Ministry's French-language services co-ordinator; works closely with the policy branch on crime prevention programs; is deeply involved in the communications aspects of emergency planning for Ontario's nuclear power stations and co-ordinates preparation of the Ministry's annual report.

Statistics / 1985

Financial reporting in this annual report is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986. Other statistics, however, are compiled on a calendar year basis for ready comparison with statistics from other administrations.

Office of the Chief Coroner

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total Number of Deaths in Ontario	62,838	63,508	64,457	64,550	66,405
Investigations	27,050	26,912	27,440	26,975	27,300
Post-mortem examinations	8,395	8,357	8,389	8,183	8,088
Inquests	260	252	226	230	255
Cremations	11,806	12,488	13,562	14,608	15,680
Bodies - Anatomy Act	402	383	363	349	387

	DEATHS	POST-MORTEMS
Natural	23,017	4,871
Accidental	2,710	1,889
Suicide	1,366	1,131
Homicide	197	196
Undetermined and found remains	10	1

INQUEST STATISTICS

Inquest verdicts received	255
Total deaths involved	289
Recommendations made by coroners' juries	1,225
1985 recommendations implemented	685
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1985	226
Coroners' recommendations implemented	35
Total recommendations implemented in 1985	947

Age Distribution of Suicides 1975-1985

Year	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
1985	79	304	286	216	188	293	1,366
1984	79	306	223	181	228	300	1,317
1983	91	290	237	219	216	286	1,339
1982	100	282	229	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277

Age Distribution of Suicides (Ontario 1985)

Age Group	Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %	Total for Group	% for Age Group
0-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	58	73.4	21	26.6	79	5.8
20-29	243	79.9	61	20.1	304	22.2
30-39	222	77.6	64	22.4	286	21.0
40-49	150	69.4	66	30.6	216	15.8
50-59	126	67.0	62	33.0	188	13.8
60-69	105	66.9	52	33.1	157	11.5
70-79	69	66.4	35	33.6	104	7.6
80+	19	59.4	13	40.6	32	2.3
Total:	992	72.6	374	27.4	1,366	100.0

Ontario Police Commission

STATISTICS — ONTARIO POLICE FORCES

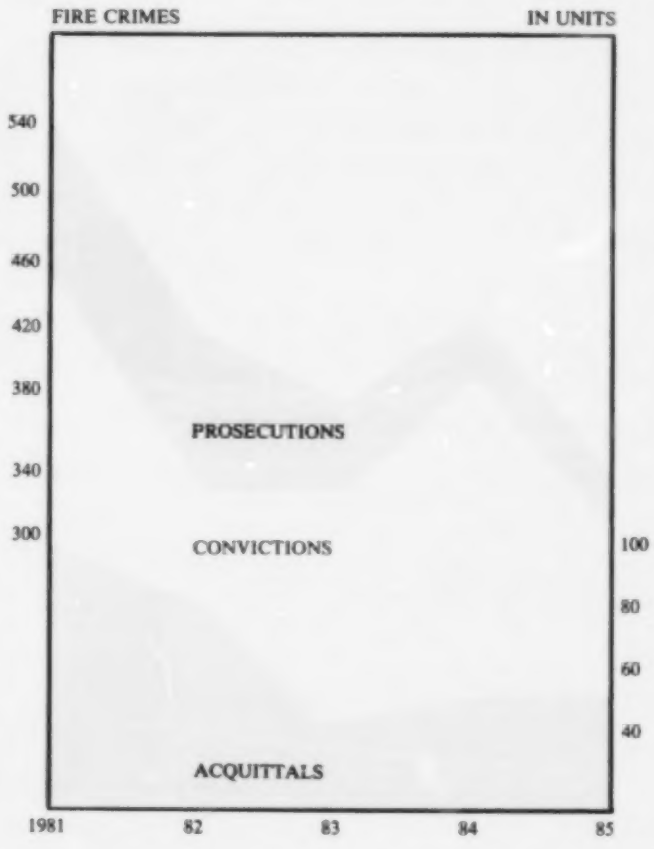
1985	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Alexandria	3,300	5	—	203,635	61.71	1/660
Alliston	4,700	8	1	437,461	93.08	1/588
Amherstburg	8,500	13	1	722,100	84.95	1/654
Anderdon Township	4,751	7	—	371,872	78.27	1/679
Atikokan	4,442	11	1	637,406	143.50	1/404
Aylmer	5,207	8	1	328,312	63.05	1/651
Barrie	47,500	67	19	3,902,680	82.16	1/709
Belleville	35,900	63	12	3,949,100	110.00	1/570
Bradford	8,400	10	6	511,608	60.91	1/840
Brantford	74,000	107	29	6,496,687	87.79	1/692
Brockville	20,760	38	8	1,963,282	94.57	1/546
Cardinal	1,700	3	—	88,000	51.56	1/567
Carleton Place	5,600	8	1	412,399	73.64	1/700
Chatham	41,586	67	14	3,629,540	87.28	1/621
Chesley	1,845	2	—	122,050	66.15	1/923
Clinton	3,110	5	—	268,384	86.30	1/622
Cobourg	13,000	20	7	1,054,050	81.08	1/650
Colchester	7,541	11	2	679,646	90.13	1/686
Collingwood	12,035	19	7	980,353	81.46	1/633
Cornwall	46,680	79	19	4,401,288	94.29	1/591
Deep River	4,614	7	1	338,284	73.32	1/659

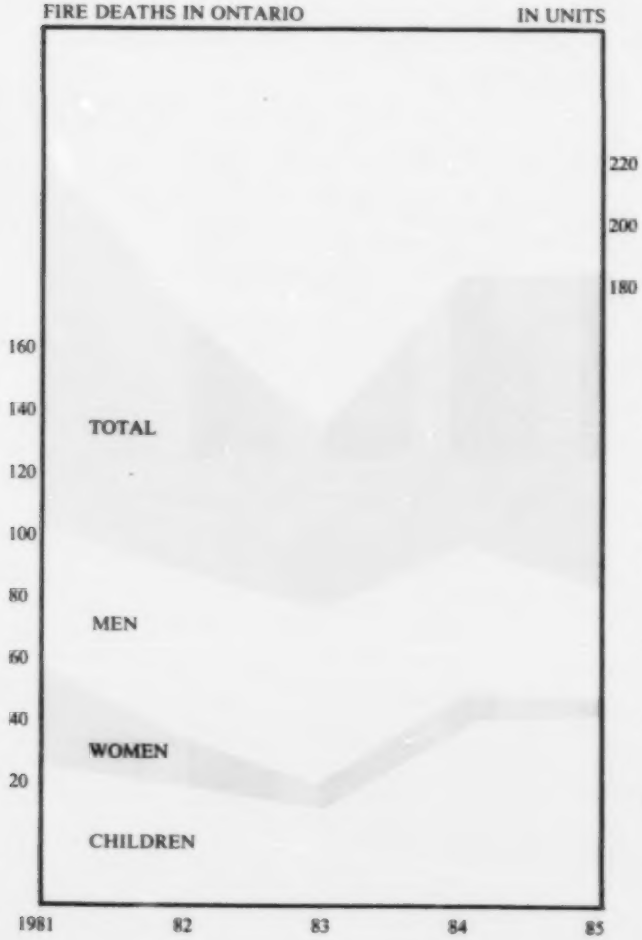
1985	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Deseronto	1,830	4	1	176,646	96.53	1/458
Dresden	2,568	4	—	179,262	69.81	1/642
Dryden	6,500	14	6	883,415	135.91	1/464
Durham	2,500	4	—	192,035	76.81	1/625
Durham Regional	314,000	397	80	22,767,473	72.51	1/791
Elliot Lake Township	19,618	27	8	1,629,614	83.07	1/727
Espanola	5,721	8	5	550,565	96.24	1/715
Essex	5,985	7	1	391,526	65.42	1/855
Exeter	3,700	6	1	336,829	91.03	1/617
Fergus	6,234	9	1	490,763	78.72	1/693
Fort Frances	8,673	20	6	1,227,650	141.55	1/434
Gananoque	4,900	10	2	445,000	90.82	1/490
Gloucester City	86,727	110	22	5,619,509	64.80	1/788
Goderich	7,350	10	6	538,147	73.22	1/735
Guelph	80,000	118	27	6,832,400	85.41	1/678
Haldimand/Norfolk Region	34,709	76	24	4,739,108	136.54	1/457
Halton Regional	254,012	306	123	19,206,050	75.61	1/830
Hamilton/Wentworth Region	414,400	672	165	40,527,000	97.80	1/617
Hanover	6,284	11	5	645,640	102.74	1/571
Harriston	1,835	4	—	181,750	99.05	1/459
Hastings	1,003	1*	—	36,305	36.20	1/1003
Hawkesbury	9,716	17	1	765,101	78.75	1/572
Ingersoll	8,469	15	5	739,902	87.37	1/565
Innisfil Township	13,800	18	7	1,195,156	86.61	1/767
Kapuskasing	11,700	15	5	900,525	76.97	1/780
Kemptville	2,400	3	1	184,879	77.03	1/800
Kenora	9,574	22	9	1,461,200	152.62	1/435
Kincardine	6,000	10	1	533,063	88.84	1/600
Kingston	61,243	111	23	6,407,022	104.62	1/552
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	420,041	81.25	1/646
Kirkland Lake	12,000	18	7	1,113,128	92.76	1/667
Lakefield	2,256	5	—	241,297	106.96	1/451
Leamington	12,500	20	7	1,242,671	99.41	1/625
Lindsay	14,626	20	9	1,077,248	73.65	1/731
Listowel	5,072	7	2	414,858	81.79	1/725
London	280,000	331	142	20,533,667	73.33	1/846
Marathon Township	3,054	7	1	397,000	129.99	1/436
Meaford	4,400	7	1	363,450	82.60	1/629
Mersea Township	4,462	6	—	396,000	88.75	1/744
Metro Toronto	2,131,942	5,303	1,711	337,401,544	158.26	1/402
Michipicoten Township	4,503	11	1	600,690	133.40	1/409
Midland	12,000	17	5	846,635	70.55	1/706
Milverton	1,500	2	—	76,796	51.20	1/750
Mitchell	2,947	5	1	279,126	94.72	1/589
Mount Forest	3,500	5	—	222,804	63.66	1/700
Napanee	4,884	9	2	470,780	96.39	1/543
Nepean	93,000	120	37	7,979,700	85.80	1/775
New Liskeard	5,300	7	6	491,392	92.72	1/757
Niagara Regional	369,312	563	179	34,754,163	94.11	1/656
North Bay	51,000	87	24	5,143,811	100.86	1/586
Norwich	2,106	4	—	191,272	90.82	1/527
Orangeville	14,408	20	7	1,246,992	86.55	1/720
Orillia	24,036	38	12	2,128,783	88.57	1/633
Ottawa	324,097	604	237	41,666,800	128.56	1/537
Owen Sound	19,698	33	7	1,706,962	86.66	1/597
Palmerston	2,000	3	1	169,984	84.99	1/667
Paris	7,400	11	1	579,115	78.26	1/673
Parry Sound	6,000	9	2	452,691	75.45	1/667
Peel Regional	569,556	790	236	47,312,430	83.07	1/721
Pembroke	14,061	21	7	1,243,800	88.46	1/670
Penetanguishene	5,449	9	1	450,331	82.64	1/605
Perth	5,800	10	3	492,422	84.90	1/580
Peterborough	61,330	107	20	5,630,564	91.81	1/573
Petrolia	4,284	7	4	462,176	107.88	1/612
Picton	4,291	9	1	409,326	95.39	1/477
Point Eward	2,400	6	1	317,825	132.43	1/400
Port Elgin	6,128	8	1	457,137	74.60	1/766
Port Hope	10,462	16	7	819,835	78.36	1/654
Prescott	4,642	9	1	450,320	97.01	1/516
Red Rock Township	1,534	3	—	162,770	106.11	1/511
Renfrew	8,600	14	1	750,000	87.21	1/614
St. Clair Beach	3,000	4	—	230,000	76.67	1/750

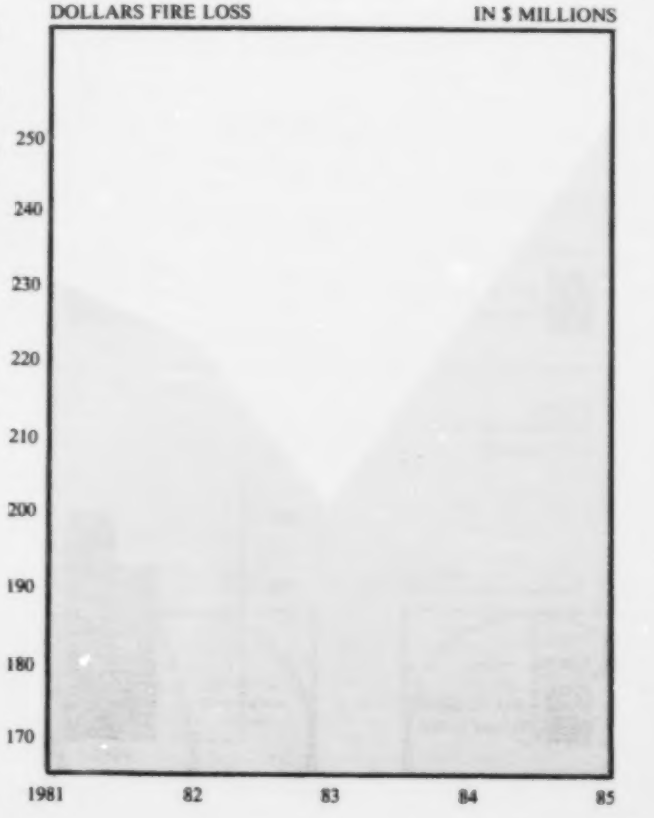
* Supplemented by Part-time Constable

1985	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
St. Marys	5,009	7	1	364,263	72.72	1/716
St. Thomas	28,218	44	11	2,332,108	82.65	1/641
Sandwich West Township	14,000	19	7	1,019,282	72.81	1/737
Sarnia	50,956	97	18	4,760,415	93.42	1/525
Sarnia Township	23,300	20	7	1,121,443	48.13	1/1165
Sault Ste. Marie	81,718	125	24	7,265,445	88.91	1/654
Seaforth	2,200	4	—	230,046	104.57	1/550
Shelburne	3,000	5	—	200,000	66.67	1/600
Smiths Falls	9,118	15	5	684,716	75.09	1/608
Southampton	3,200	5	1	268,463	83.89	1/640
Stirling	1,800	2	—	78,500	43.61	1/900
Stratford	26,465	41	13	2,301,240	86.95	1/645
Strathroy	9,100	12	6	728,340	80.04	1/758
Sturgeon Falls	5,922	9	1	504,900	85.26	1/658
Sudbury Regional	157,200	219	44	12,806,318	81.47	1/718
Tavistock	1,875	3	—	175,472	93.59	1/625
Terrace Bay Township	2,632	6	1	317,538	120.65	1/439
Thornbury	1,600	3	—	136,900	85.56	1/533
Thunder Bay	113,000	196	46	11,781,536	104.26	1/577
Tilbury	4,154	8	1	450,500	108.45	1/519
Tillsonburg	10,700	18	7	961,538	89.86	1/594
Timmins	47,000	73	25	4,277,759	91.02	1/644
Trenton	15,068	27	6	1,319,287	87.56	1/558
Tweed	1,618	2	—	77,318	47.79	1/809
Walkerton	4,800	7	4	354,881	73.93	1/686
Wallaceburg	11,350	21	5	1,045,150	92.08	1/540
Waterloo Regional	324,391	451	102	26,860,224	82.80	1/719
Wiarton	2,062	4	—	220,500	106.94	1/516
Windsor	194,400	350	77	17,337,981	89.19	1/555
Wingham	2,950	5	1	292,974	99.31	1/590
Woodstock	26,300	39	8	2,263,850	86.08	1/674
York Regional	324,064	400	68	21,738,800	67.08	1/810
TOTALS	**7,380,502**	**13,117**	**3,838**	**797,357,695**	**108.04**	**1/563**
OPP	1,940,070	4,347	1,238	276,514,800	142.53	1/446
Summary						
Metro Toronto	2,131,942	5,303	1,711	337,401,544	158.26	1/402
Regions						
Durham	314,000	397	80	22,767,473	72.51	1/791
Haldimand/Norf.	34,709	76	24	4,739,108	136.54	1/457
Halton	254,012	306	123	19,206,050	75.61	1/830
Hamilton/Went.	414,400	672	165	40,527,000	97.80	1/617
Niagara	369,312	563	179	34,754,163	94.11	1/656
Peel	569,556	790	236	47,312,430	83.07	1/721
Sudbury	157,200	219	44	12,806,318	81.47	1/718
Waterloo	324,391	451	102	26,860,224	82.80	1/719
York	324,064	400	68	21,738,800	67.08	1/810
Cities						
Barrie	47,500	67	19	3,902,680	82.16	1/709
Belleville	35,900	63	12	3,949,100	110.00	1/570
Brantford	74,000	107	29	6,496,687	87.79	1/692
Brockville	20,760	38	8	1,963,282	94.57	1/546
Chatham	41,586	67	14	3,629,540	87.28	1/621
Cornwall	46,680	79	9	4,401,288	94.29	1/591
Gloucester City	86,727	110	22	5,619,509	64.80	1/788
Guelph	80,000	118	27	6,832,400	85.41	1/678
Kingston	61,243	111	23	6,407,022	104.62	1/552
London	280,000	331	142	20,533,667	73.33	1/846
Nepean	93,000	120	37	7,979,700	85.80	1/775
North Bay	51,000	87	24	5,143,811	100.86	1/586
Orillia	24,036	38	12	2,128,783	88.57	1/633
Ottawa	324,097	604	237	41,666,800	128.56	1/537
Owen Sound	19,698	33	7	1,706,962	86.66	1/597
Pembroke	14,061	21	7	1,243,800	88.46	1/670
Peterborough	61,330	107	20	5,630,564	91.81	1/573
St. Thomas	28,218	44	11	2,332,108	82.65	1/641
Sarnia	50,956	97	18	4,760,415	93.42	1/525
Sault Ste. Marie	81,718	125	24	7,265,445	88.91	1/654
Stratford	26,465	41	13	2,301,240	86.95	1/645
Thunder Bay	113,000	196	46	11,781,536	104.26	1/577
Timmins	47,000	73	25	4,277,759	91.02	1/644
Trenton	15,068	27	6	1,319,287	87.56	1/558
Windsor	194,400	350	77	17,337,981	89.19	1/555
Woodstock	26,300	39	8	2,263,850	86.08	1/674

Office of the Fire Marshal







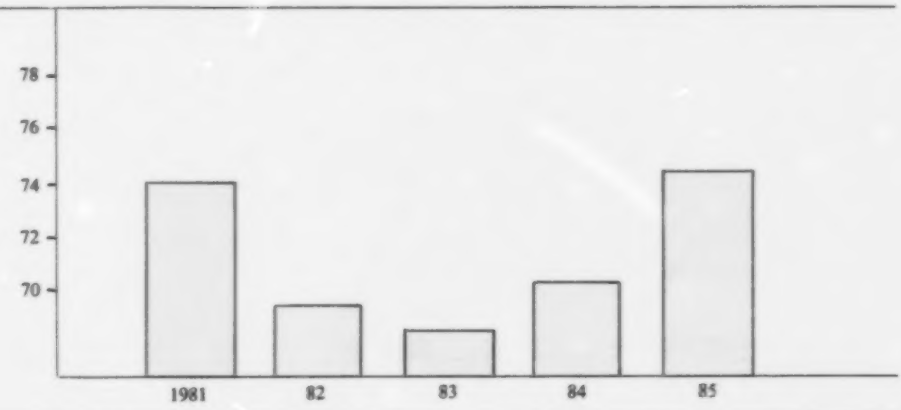
OPP Jurisdiction

ACTUAL
CRIMINAL CODE
OCCURRENCES

000's

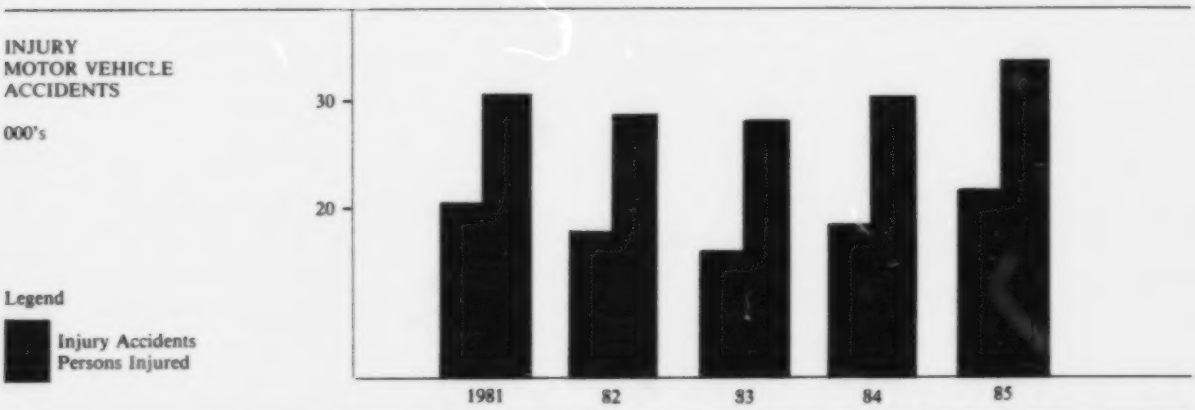
TOTAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

000's

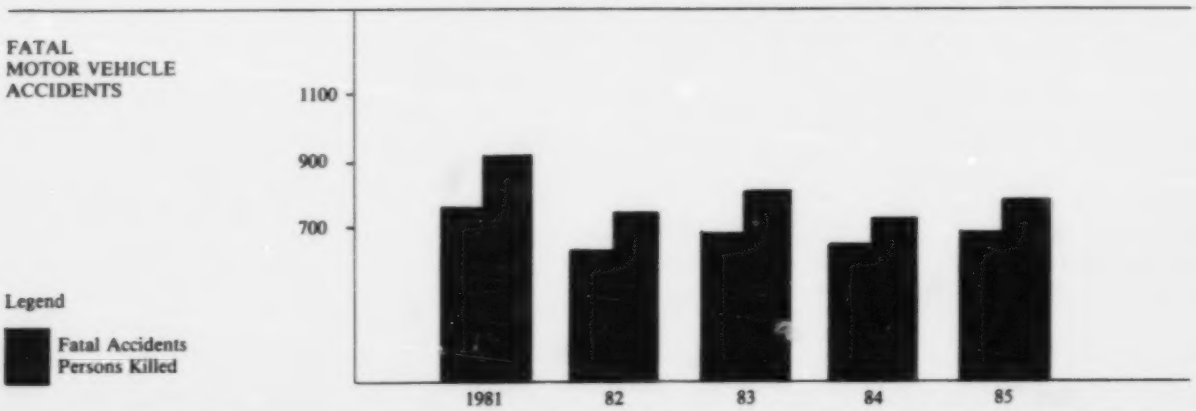


INJURY
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

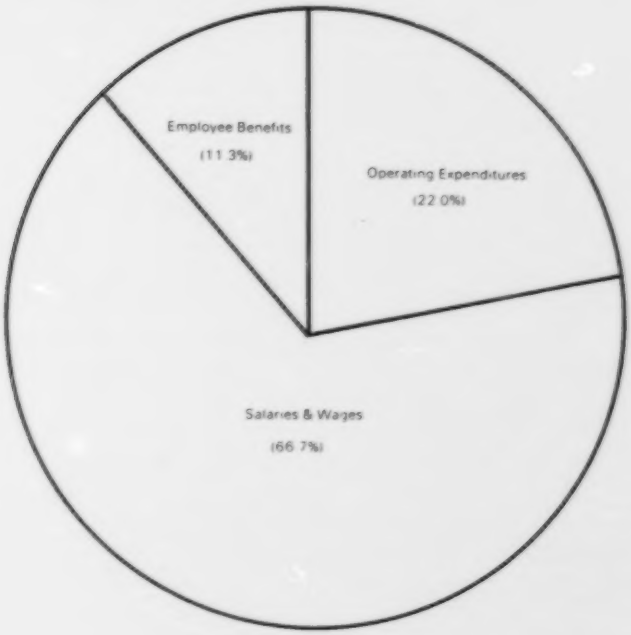
000's



FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

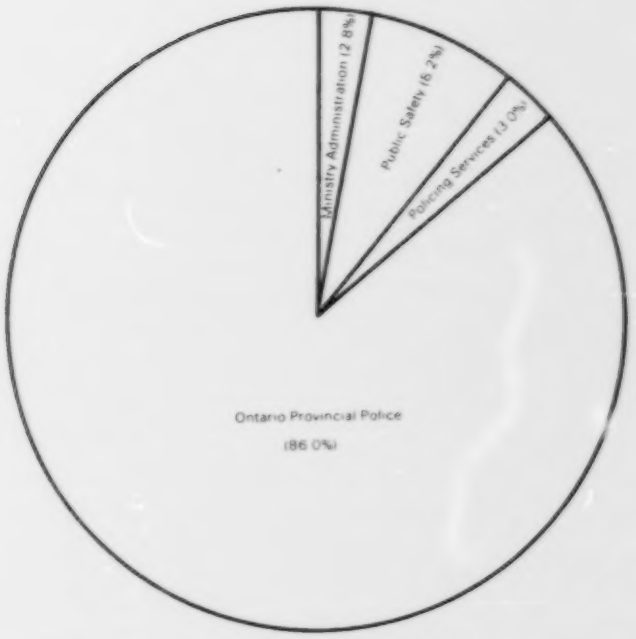


Expenditure for 1985-86 fiscal year by standard account



Ministry of the Solicitor General
1985-86 Interim Actual Expenditures and Revenues by Program

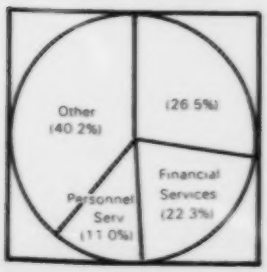
Program:	Expenditures	Revenue
Ministry Administration	$ 9,477,400	$ 3,900
Public Safety	27,718,900	9,200
Policing Services	10,054,500	111,700
Ontario Provincial Police	292,393,000	12,167,800
	$339,643,800	$12,292,600



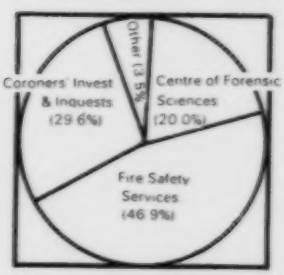
Expenditure by Ministry programs for 1985-86 fiscal year (as a percent of total Ministry expenditure)

....by activity:

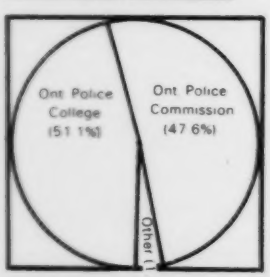
Ministry Admin.



Public Safety



Policing Services



O.P.P.